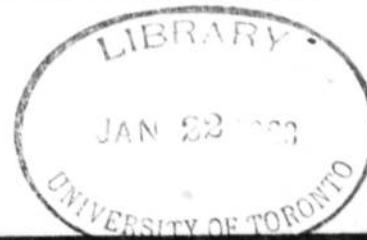


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

January 17, 192.



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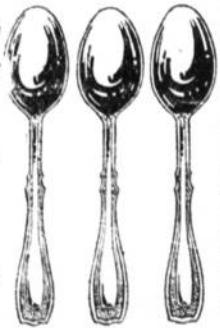
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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorised by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

January 17, 1923

No. 3

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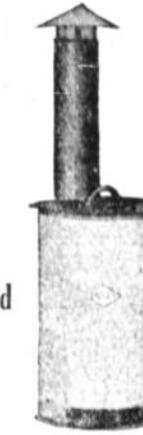
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U.F.M. President's Address

Difficulties in the Way of Voluntary Wheat Pool—States Views on Immigration—Wants Improvements of Agricultural Credit Facilities

RETENTION of the present form of political organization; the heavy fall in the purchasing power of the farmers; the increase in taxation; a credit system adapted to the needs of agriculture, and co-operative marketing, formed the main features of the address of President C. H. Burnell at the 20th convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Mr. Burnell congratulated the association on its 15,000 membership contained in 500 locals and upwards of 100 Women's Sections. Probably the greatest work he said that the association had accomplished was the effect that it had had on the farmer as a citizen. Twenty years ago he said the farmers were content to leave work of a community or civic nature to their neighbors of the towns and villages. Today the farmer and his wife are on the alert, taking a leading part in community life and occupying their proper place in public affairs and as a direct result of the work of the association the province has 23 rural representatives in the provincial legislature, and 12 in the House of Commons. A keen interest among the people on the land had been awakened in the affairs of government, and the farmers were realizing their responsibility in the building of a real democracy in Canada.

Not All Politics

But he said, "We must be careful lest we come to regard our political activities as the main function of our association and politics as the panacea of all our ills.

"This does not necessarily mean that we will change our methods of organization for political action, we must still retain our present methods of raising campaign funds and constituency autonomy as to nominations, keeping the political organization under the control of the locals and not under the control of our representatives. Our whole endeavor should be to keep our representatives in parliament as legislators and not make them into politicians. To this end we must keep our locals functioning properly, as meeting places where public questions will be discussed and public opinion formed.

"The organized farmers would be well advised to guard vigilantly every inch of political ground which has been won by long years of organization. If we keep our locals functioning properly, we have an organization vastly superior to that of the old party system which was only heard of at election time. We have the strongest kind of backing for our representatives and one with which to return them as long as they continue to give service and one with which to replace them when they fail."

National Stocktaking

Dealing with present economic conditions, President Burnell referred to the fact that although Canada was one of the greatest wheat-producing nations of the world, there are at the present time more farmers in Canada in financial difficulties than at any time in its history.

"This is not a time for high sounding patriotic phrases, it is high time we had a national stocktaking. I believe that

the greatest contribution which can be made to the prosperity of Canada in the immediate future will be made by the person who will so state the case of agriculture, as to arrest the attention of every thinking person in Canada, and the real patriots will be those who, no matter what their business may be, will contribute some thought to the solution of the problems of the men and women on the land."

Decline in Prices

The farmer some years ago did not have the expensive system of roads, public buildings and other public services which entailed such heavy taxation, that it had been said that in Manitoba there were \$8,000,000 of unpaid taxes this year.

"Many farmers who started farming during the last few years, buying high priced land and equipment are left stranded high and dry by the big drop in the purchasing power of farm produce. The farmer who, on November 1, 1919, went to pay a one-hundred-dollar obligation, required 38 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat. On November 1, 1922, he would require 95 bushels to pay \$100. If he paid it with oats he required 117 bushels in 1919, and 218 bushels in 1922; 67 bushels of barley in 1919, and 190 bushels in 1922. If he was a mixed farmer he could meet his one-hundred-dollar obligation by selling a 952 pound best butcher steer, four years ago; this last November his steer would have to weigh 1,818 pounds. If he sold hogs, 654 pounds of selects would pay the bill in 1919, but it would take 1,025 pounds to do the trick in 1922. In other words, one dollar's worth of the various farm products, on November 1, 1922, were worth four years previous as follows: Wheat, \$2.50; oats, \$1.94; barley, \$2.85; cattle, \$1.90 and hogs, \$1.56."

Cutting Cost of Production

As a remedy for this state of things, declared Mr. Burnell, farmers needed long-time systems of financing the purchasing of his farm and equipment similar to that of the manufacturer who builds his plants by the issue of long-term bonds. With this there should go a short term of credit system specially adapted to the needs of agriculture and not devised simply along commercial lines. Along with this there must go a drastic economy on the part of all governmental bodies, municipal, provincial and federal. The farmer must also cut his cost of production and one way in which this could be done was by the farmer raising everything possible on the farm which is used directly in the living of the farm family and by the co-operative buying of farm supplies.

Agriculture, he said, is heavily handicapped because of the high protective tariff on all implements of production. It was necessary to continue to press for a much lower tariff on clothing, machinery, lubricating oils and many other articles which enter into the cost of living and production on the farm.

Freight Rates Excessive

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they are more nearly relative to the value of the produce shipped. Control of lake shipping rates was also necessary. The recent decrease in freight charges owing to the restoration of the Crows Nest Pass agreement have been heavily offset by the increased charges for carrying grain on the great lakes. The farmers should also demand the completion and immediate operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, otherwise the millions of dollars already spent on the line will be entirely wasted, and the West will lose the front door outlet to a large portion of its crop. The farmer should also give hearty support to Sir Henry Thornton in his endeavor to make the National Railways of real service to the people of this country. They could do this by turning every pound of traffic possible over the Canadian National lines. By education and organization they are pressing towards the goal of co-operative marketing of everything grown upon the farms. The co-operative organizations already established were not supported as they should be by the farmers, but they should never forget that it is the co-operative spirit which makes for the success of any co-operative organization.

Wheat Marketing

In connection with the marketing of wheat President Burnell said: "I believe the farmers of the West are still united and determined to have a centralized marketing system for the sale of their wheat and nothing has occurred since our last convention to change their views on the matter. It is surely a reasonable request to make of our governments. We are told that a wheat board was possible as a war measure, but is not possible now. It should be widely known that a greater financial crisis exists in agriculture now than ever existed during the war. I am in favor of a co-operative system of marketing, but I believe it is impossible to start a voluntary wheat pool at the present time because of the financial compulsion which would be exercised to make the farmer sell his wheat through the existing agencies. If the farmers of this province still desire a wheat board, they will need to say so with no uncertain voice. There is nothing to prevent the development of a wheat board into a co-operative system entirely controlled by the producer as soon as the present crisis has passed."

Immigration

He had faith enough in the farmers, he said, to believe that if they can obtain a square deal in an economic sense they will attend to the education of their children, and the social and community needs of the district in which they live, but first of all the farmer must be able to make a comfortable living from his farm. "I hope we will set our faces like flint against any attempt to settle these western plains with a peasantry who will be forced to a much lower standard of living than other classes of our nation. The Canadian people must decide quickly, do they want to build on the stable foundation of a prosperous, contented people on the land, a people who will be well informed, alert responsible citizens.

"Some of the reforms we require may seem drastic, but we should remember that when a tree is nearly uprooted, replanting may be a drastic operation. Agriculture must be re-established, Canada needs immigrants, but her first duty is towards the men and women already on the land. Help these right their conditions and we will have all the immigrants it is possible to accommodate. The farmer is not opposed to immigration, every farmer welcomes more neighbors and the best immigration agent is a prosperous and contented farm family."

The Association

The association, he said, must give still more attention to the young people on the farm, and he urged every local through its junior departments, Women's Sections and in every way to give strong support to the excellent work of the C.G.I.T., Boys' Work Board and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

With regard to the organization as a whole, President Burnell said: "We should increase our membership, looking to the time, which I believe will soon



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come when we will be in a position to finance a Central association for the Dominion, to take the place of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. I believe we should reorganize that body as the United Farmers of Canada with our provincial associations under the same names and organization as at present, occupying the position of provincial branches. We would then have a body of farmers representing the farmers of the Dominion, a body which could speak with authority for the 95,000 organized farmers which we have already enrolled in the various provinces. Great possibilities lie ahead of us through organization. Let us take heart and march forward. If I might close with a quotation, it would be:

"The statesman of the future will not be a speech-maker and a mouth-piece of patriotism, he will be the organizer of ideals into actualities. Offices will not be 'honors' but tasks. The state papers of the future will not be parchments but governmental and social blue prints. This does not mean the arid thing the Reds desire or the squared and cornered thing of the Socialists, but our present life relieved of its too obvious errors and injustices. The common life of men as it is now lived probably approximates the life which men would choose in the freest society. A little more room, a little more convenience, a better arrangement with regard to work that is a wholesome balance between labor and leisure, a reasonable security that will always be a job for those who want one, a great cleaning out of the debasing, sordid, murderously fish practices of a certain group that knows the game--this is the kind of life that men ask for and the kind they could have under the new extension politics and the new type of statesmen."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 17, 1923

Wheat Board Prospects

Premier Bracken's announcement at the Brandon convention that he would recommend wheat board legislation similar to that enacted in Saskatchewan and Alberta brings the wheat board within the range of actuality. It may be assumed that the Manitoba legislature will enact the measure proposed, and the three provincial premiers will then be empowered to select the personnel of the board. This was where Premiers Dunning and Greenfield failed last year. They nominated a number of men all of whom would have commanded the confidence of the farmers, but for various reasons none of them would accept the responsibility. The time was short, however, and it may be that with more time available this year they will be successful in securing capable men to take charge of the operations of the wheat board.

It is no small job to market from two hundred to three hundred million bushels of wheat to the satisfaction of 200,000 growers. Some farmers will undoubtedly expect that a wheat board will jump the price anywhere from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel and that they will receive an initial price of probably \$1.50. Such farmers are due for a keen disappointment. Those who have really studied the question, however, expect at most a few cents per bushel advantage, due to the elimination of speculation and the reduction of costs between the producer and consumer. Such an expectation is reasonable, but it must be remembered that there will in all probability be no method of comparison by which the success or failure of a compulsory wheat board monopoly can be demonstrated. The initial price fixed by a wheat board will probably be 70 cents or 75 cents per bushel, and whatever higher price the crop may bring will be distributed on participation certificates. If these points are kept in mind hopes will not rise so unreasonably high in prospect of a wheat board, and the disappointment will be less severe at its actual achievement.

It is quite true, as Premier Bracken said, that the farmers of Manitoba on the average stand to gain less from a wheat board and run the risk of losing more than the farmers in the other two provinces, because of the earlier harvest in Manitoba and the closer proximity to market enabling them to capture the earlier and higher prices. A wheat board, however, will be of special advantage to the small shipper and the man living remote from the railways in all three provinces.

The demand for a wheat board expressed by the delegates at Brandon, after a lengthy discussion and a thorough consideration of the subject, will undoubtedly be endorsed with even greater emphasis at the Saskatchewan and Alberta conventions. After having just harvested and marketed one of the greatest crops of wheat ever grown in this, or any other country on earth, the farmers are suffering under extremely adverse conditions. They are naturally seeking relief, and the only one in sight is the wheat board system which produced such exceptional results in marketing the 1919 crop.

It is but logical that they should demand another trial of the wheat board. From their own viewpoint they have a strong case. They are the men who grow the wheat and they want it marketed under a compulsory wheat board with all the costs of marketing deducted from the proceeds and the balance returned to them. They have officially repudiated the suggestion that they hope by creating a monopoly to force the world to pay a price higher than that warranted by a

free operation of the laws of supply and demand. They ask for the full market value only, though undoubtedly many anticipate that such market value will be higher than that now prevailing.

In recommending wheat board legislation, Mr. Bracken did so with the definite provision that it would be for one year, and on the distinct understanding that the farmers' organizations and the provincial governments would deliberately state their intention of developing a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory system to function for the marketing of the 1924 crop. The premier was on sound ground in urging the farmers to get into a co-operative marketing system. The delegates at Brandon expressed themselves most emphatically in favor of co-operative marketing, and by resolution they formally accepted the conditions laid down by Premier Bracken. So far as Manitoba is concerned, therefore, it practically means that there will be a wheat board for handling the 1923 crop if there is any possibility whatever of securing capable men to take charge of it, and that there will be no wheat board beyond that point, but that a co-operative marketing system will be developed in its stead.

The National President

Sir Henry Thornton, the newly-appointed president of the Canadian National Railway system, has just had his first view of the Canadian prairies. In response to urgent requests from public bodies, Sir Henry has made a number of addresses since he arrived in Canada a few weeks ago, and has everywhere made a most favorable impression. His brief visit to the United Farmers' convention at Brandon, last Thursday, was most satisfactory. It must have been encouraging to Sir Henry, and it certainly was most reassuring to the delegates.

Just now Sir Henry is inspecting the West and the West is inspecting him and sizing him up as to his capabilities for handling the job he has undertaken. Physically, Sir Henry is a giant in stature, and in manner he is most genial and courteous, while he is an excellent speaker. He has already added considerably to the wide-spread goodwill with which his appointment was greeted. He has a big reputation as a practical railroad man, and he leaves the impression that he believes in the future of Canada and that he regards the National Railway system as but an "implement" of transportation to be used in the best interests of the Canadian people.

In discussing the policy of the National system at Brandon, Sir Henry laid down the principle that the western wheat must be transported to tidewater at a rate that would enable the growers to compete favorably with wheat growers in other parts of the world. That principle has had but scant recognition in Canada, and it is to be hoped that Sir Henry's regime will mark the dawn of a new era in the matter of freight rate adjustments. His cancellation of the famous "Hanna order," which prohibited employees of the system from becoming candidates for public office, is another mark of his outlook towards the public.

Sir Henry has made an excellent start. He has the biggest job on his hands that has fallen to the lot of any public man in Canada. He has the goodwill of the public in all quarters. We may look forward with very considerable hope to the future of the National system.

The Reparations Dilemma

To the man in the street it doubtless seems a most extraordinary thing that the statesmen of Europe, with the help of distinguished financial experts and economists, can find no common way out of the reparations tangle and have come to the point where common action cannot be taken. The simple truth is that there is considerably more of politics than of economics in the question. Statesmen who have to pay strict attention to the means of keeping themselves in power cannot always take the shortest route to a given end; they generally take the line of least resistance and trust to time for the rest.

That has been the curse of the European situation, and if British statesmen are now taking a course opposite to that of their allies, and opposite to their own course a short time ago, it is only because British public opinion is changing, while the French statesmen are not so sure that public opinion in France has changed. M. Poincaré knows that if he agrees to the British policy he will lose his support in the Chamber of Deputies, because the deputies will not face a hostile electorate next year when the elections come due. And France now faces a financial crisis. For three months the deputies have been wrestling with the budget, and the best they can do is to provide for January and February, and for the rest it seems to be a case either of inflation of the currency or making Germany pay. That is why M. Poincaré stood firm against the British proposals. He may personally believe that the British are right, but he knows that it is hopeless for him to go and tell the French electorate that, so he proposes a spectacular accompaniment to the grant of a moratorium to Germany to keep himself right with the voters.

On the other hand France certainly does need the money. Already she has paid out in restoration work in the devastated regions approximately one-half of her share of the total German reparations, and the other half, it is estimated, will be required during the next five years. Has France or has Germany to bear this cost? If it be replied that Germany cannot pay, is it not fair to ask how France can be expected to pay? Germany may retort that she has already paid in goods and money forty milliards of gold marks, but the reparations commission would reply that Germany's valuation of commodity payments is much too high. In any case France's case for the restoration of the devastated areas of the country is impregnable, and if that were all that is involved in the question the answer would be easy. Unfortunately it is not all; the main question is the method of getting payment, and when it is suggested that Germany be allowed to pay in the goods she produces the manufacturers of all the other countries are up in arms. Yet that is the only practical way out of the maze, and Professor Gide, of the University of Paris, who stands for getting all that can be got out of Germany, declares that "it is deplorable that the government, yielding to the pressure of protectionists, should itself have rendered this solution virtually impossible." He points out that the French government could sell the excess of imports as they did the excess of coal received from Germany on reparations account. But just there another factor comes in. France sold the coal in competition with British exporters and cut the price, which in its turn produced a crisis in the British coal industry and was one of the causes of the great British coal strike. Moreover, the French insist that payment by goods means a faster economic recovery by

Germany than by France, and consequently France has to choose between being Germany's creditor or commercial rival.

Out of that position there is no way, and one can only pray for the rapid lapse of time to obliterate the feelings that drive men into it. Perhaps the intervention of another power sympathetically striving to find a solution may have good results, but at present the outlook is not bright.

The Stamp Taxes

The entire business world is up in arms against the stamp taxes, and the minister of finance is probably being worried to death by petitions from here, there and everywhere for repeal of the stamp tax laws. It is said to be an unbusinesslike system; it is an annoyance; it is hampering business; it is unfair; it will be a failure from the revenue standpoint. In a word it is a rotten system of taxation and ought to be abolished without further ado.

Never was there a direct tax imposed without complaint of that kind. Much as men may advocate economy in public expenditure and a tax system which takes from the people no more than is necessary for the purposes of government, they object vehemently and generally successfully to any tax system which enables them to see just what they have to pay. That system of taxation is the best, a noted minister of finance once said, whose form most effectually disguises its nature. Most ministers of finance have agreed with that definition of a good tax, for the business of a finance minister is not with justice or equity, but with getting the money his government needs with the least trouble and popular protest. Hence the popularity of taxes on consumption; nobody knows just exactly how much in taxes they actually pay, and they are good revenue producers.

Stamp taxes have been in use for centuries in one form or another, and they are not likely to be abandoned anywhere. Stamps form the most convenient means of imposing a tax on transactions, but there is such a thing as overdoing it, and Mr. Fielding has gone too far into details for the law to be even enforceable and the penalties are much too heavy. Modification of the law is possible, but when people are protesting against the system as a whole they should be prepared to say how the revenue needed by the government is to be raised and with the least possible amount of injustice. So far the business world has not been able to see beyond taxes on consumption, and taxes on consumption cannot be made equitable to supply the entire needs of government. Up to a certain point they may be justified, but when large revenues are needed taxation must be as diversified as possible, with special emphasis laid on the principle of ability to pay. If we had the tax conference which is now being so strongly urged throughout the country the air might be cleared on this question and the people enabled to see the exact situation.

Revising a Popular Practice

In no other country in the world is summerfallowing practiced to the extent that it is on the Canadian prairies. At the beginning of the century our wheat crop was 24,000,000 bushels. Last year it was fifteen times as great, and Canada has thereby become the world's greatest grain exporting nation, an accomplishment made possible only by the perfection of the summerfallow as an agency for moisture conservation. Yet, at the same time, proof is abounding that the bare fallow is outrunning its usefulness. The constant alternation of small grain cropping and bare fallowing has reduced the physical condition of the soil to the point where a new peril, that of blowing soil, presents itself to the farmer. In some districts the problem is

already so acute that the possibility of continuing to earn a living from the land is conditional upon the speedy discovery of means to cope with it. In practically all districts where it is not already manifest, it is only a question of time before the soil will commence to drift.

The bare fallow had its rightful place in the earlier stages of our agricultural development when land was cheap and taxes low, but it has no place in a permanent agriculture. All the older countries have discarded it. No country can long afford to have one-third of its cultivated land idle all the time. It is an economic waste, the equivalent of which no other industry would attempt to support. Most farmers are fully aware of the consequences of continued fallowing, but the moisture problem is always with them, and they must continue to rely on the old method till the efficacy of a substitute is adequately demonstrated.

The problem of finding a generally acceptable substitute is being pursued by a host of agriculturists, practical and technical. Elsewhere in The Guide is an article showing what one Alberta farmer is doing. Whether the final solution will be along the lines he is following, time alone will tell, but out of all the experimenting which is now going on will come, at no distant date, a crop rotation which will make the practice of bare fallowing as rare as it now is in the older grain-growing states to the South.

The Levy on Fortunes

The inclusion in the platform of the British Labor party of a plank calling for a special levy on wealth for the purpose of paying off part of the net internal war debt, has revived public discussion of the plan, and in view of the great success of the party in the recent election the proposal has assumed an immediate practical importance.

Professor Pigou, probably the most eminent British economist, summarizes the proposals thus:

In view of our enormous budget requirements and consequent necessity for kinds of taxation and rates of taxes that are seriously repressive to industry, a large special levy for the purpose of repaying internal national debt is desirable from the standpoint of national productivity. If, as it would probably have to do, the levy left out of account the immaterial wealth of mental and manual earning powers it would be fair to revise the comparative rates of income tax upon earned and unearned incomes in the light of this fact. On the whole, capital seems to be a better basis for the assessment of a special levy than income, though an assessment based on income would be easier to administer. A levy, if made, should be graduated, and persons below a certain limit of wealth should be exempt. The revenue authorities would need to investigate what, if any, categories of wealth it would be desirable, in the interests of administrative simplicity, to leave outside the scope of the levy. Payment of levy quotas should be accepted not merely in cash, but also in war loan stock and probably other first class securities. Provision should be made to allow of payment by instalments from persons to whom immediate payment would involve exceptional hardship.

Professor Pigou estimates that a graduated levy beginning with fortunes over \$25,000 and rising to a maximum of between 40 and 50 per cent. would bring in \$20,000,000,000, or two-thirds of the net internal debt. This would or should mean a reduction of current taxation of about \$2,000,000,000. With regard to the practicability of the plan, it may be said that the Department of Inland Revenue has declared in response to a parliamentary enquiry that it presents no serious administrative difficulty.

Objections to the levy are: (1) The country is left so impoverished by the war that it cannot be paid; (2) it is sheer confiscation; (3) it would cause a heavy slump in industrial securities by the owners trying to realize to pay the levy; (4) it would ruin corporations by reducing their capital; (5) it would create a precedent for future levies;

(6) it contains no guarantee of corresponding reduction in current taxation; (7) it would only fall on those who possess property and leave untouched those with large earning capacities.

To these objections it is answered: (1) This argument is based on the false analogy of an individual debt. The creditors of the government are inhabitants of the country; the debt is owed by the entire community, including the creditors. The levy will therefore simply mean a transference of resources from a part of the community to the whole. The community as a whole is not impoverished. (2) All taxation is confiscation of individual wealth for the purposes of the state, and taxation is determined by the needs of the state. It is a question of degree only and the levy is expedient in the interests of the entire community just as conscription was expedient during the war. (3) The government would take negotiable industrial securities in payment of the levy and use them to redeem war bonds. There need therefore be no rush to realize cash on such securities. (4) It is not proposed to impose the levy on corporations but on their individual shareholders. Non-share concerns would have to be specially treated. (5 and 6) There is no guarantee for the future in any government policy, for parliament cannot bind its successors. The value of the levy has to be determined by its present effects, not upon some possible policy of the future. (7) This is the most serious objection to the proposal. It can be overcome by revising the present income tax which imposes heavier rates on income derived from property than upon earned income, and assessing earned income on a higher basis than income derived from property for some determinate period. It is a difficult but not insurmountable problem.

Business interests as a whole are strongly opposed to the proposal, fearing it would lead to serious economic disturbance. They want a breathing space to recover themselves. The present government is not likely to entertain the proposal, but its inclusion in the platform of a powerful party, the support it receives from prominent economists, and the fact that it is being experimented with in other countries leaves it a probability that cannot be ignored.

Just by way of getting a good start for the New Year we have waded through the commercial pages of a dozen or so daily and weekly papers, with a few financial papers thrown in for good measure, and have discovered that there is a huge surplus of wheat over world requirements and that all the wheat will be used up before March; that collections from farmers have been excellent this year, and that they have been worse than ever before; that the farmer is getting relatively more for his produce than before the war, and that he is getting relatively less; that the wheat pools in Australia have been a huge success, and that they have resulted in a two-million-dollar loss. With information as it is handed out in the press it seems to be a case of paying your money and taking your choice.

American and Canadian bankers will meet in conference in Montreal on February 5, "to discuss business, banking and other economic questions of common interest to the Dominion and the United States,"—common interest, that is, of the bankers of the two countries. There is no tariff on the agreements of financiers; they enjoy unrestricted reciprocity.

Professor Lewis M. Terman, head of the psychology department of the University of Stamford, says that the average intelligence of the human race is steadily declining. Thus psychology takes the place of political economy as "the dismal science."

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

OVER five hundred delegates, representing 475 locals with a membership of 15,700, assembled at Brandon, January 9-12, 1923, for the 20th annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba. On the unit of representation the number of delegates should have been more than twice the actual attendance, and it was contended by many speakers during the debate on the place for the next convention, that the difficulty in securing accommodation at Brandon was one of the causes of the small number of delegates. However, what was lost in size was made up in interest and attention.

Noticeable in the discussions was the shifting of warmth from political to economic questions. The convention seemed to take it for granted that the political question, for the time being at least, was settled; there was not anything like the old-time excitement in the political discussions. Chief interest was shown in the questions of marketing farm produce, the wheat board, co-operative dairying and the co-operative handling of livestock from producer to consumer. Support for the wheat board was not given to the exclusion of co-operative action; the convention went on record specifically for the working out of a co-operative marketing plan as the only permanent solution of the marketing question. Co-operative dairying received unanimous support, and the plan put forward by C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., for putting the entire handling of livestock upon a co-operative basis was enthusiastically endorsed, with a recommendation to get busy on it without delay.

General satisfaction with the work of the convention was voiced by delegates, and the opinion was freely expressed that the convention had eclipsed its predecessors in the quality if not the quantity of the work done.

Wednesday Morning Session

Wednesday morning session opened with the presentation of the board of directors report by A. J. M. Poole. The report in a general way covered all the activities of the association for the year, and the special activities of the executive and the board. This was followed by the secretary's report which appears elsewhere in this issue. The auditors' statement, presented by J. M. Allan, drew forth discussion on the matter of the association accepting a grant of \$3,000 from the United Grain Growers. The view was expressed by a number of delegates that the association should now have reached the stage where it could finance its own way on the membership fees received. The differing view was taken by a large number that the U.G.G. company was an outgrowth of the association, that it profited by the educational work done by the association and should be willing to help financially. A resolution coming from the floor of the convention asking that the U.F.M. thank the U.G.G. for donations in the past but ask them to discontinue them in the future was lost by the vote of a very large majority.

A telegram of greetings was sent to the honorary president and veteran member of the U.F.M., W. J. Scallion, of Virden. A standing vote of the whole convention expressed the deep sympathy of the association with the bereavement of the family of the late R. J. Avison, who for so many years was a director of the U.F.M.

Following the nomination for president the convention adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon Session

The following were nominated for the presidency: J. M. Allan, J. Bennett, J. L. Brown, C. Burnell, J. A. Callon, R. Chapman, Mrs. James Elliott, D. G. McKenzie, R. E. H. Morgan, J. Parker, A. J. M. Poole, F. Ransom, W. G. Rathwell, B. Richardson, C. S. Stevenson, M. G. Tidmarsh, W. G. Weir, J. S. Woods, T. S. Woods, Peter Wright. All withdrew with the exception of C. Burnell and D. G. McKenzie, and balloting took place on those two candidates. It was announced that the number of votes cast was 499 out of 517 registered

Co-operative Selling of all Farm Produce as the Permanent Solution of the Marketing Problem Strongly Supported by Manitoba Farmers

delegates, Mr. Burnell receiving the majority. On the motion of Mr. McKenzie the election of Mr. Burnell was made unanimous.

Coastal Laws

After the reading of the report of the U.F.W.M. secretary, which was adopted, the convention proceeded to the consideration of resolutions. F. W. Ransom moved that "at the next session of parliament our coasting laws be amended as to place beyond doubt the power of the government to suspend the coasting regulations whenever the national interest demands it and to impose the duty on the government to act in such cases." He reviewed the cause and effect of the recent congestion in lake transportation, when the rates owing to the grain blockade at Buffalo increased enormously. It had been stated that there was some doubt as to the power of the government to suspend the coasting laws and thus permit United States shipping to compete with Canadian ships and the resolution was intended to put the matter beyond doubt.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, who was a delegate from the Winnipeg local, spoke in support of the resolution. There was a doubt, he said, as to the power of the government to suspend the coastal laws, for under our constitution the power of the executive was limited. Parliament was the body to give authority to the executive. The increased lake rates, he said, had deprived the western farmer of practically all the advantage gained by the restoration of the Crows Nest Pass agreement. The resolution was passed.

Lake Freight Rates

A resolution that lake freights be put under control of the railway commission was the subject of considerable discussion. The protective principle in the coastal laws was condemned by several delegates, but it was also contended that even if the protection of Canadian shipping were abolished rates could be kept high by combination between Canadian and American shippers. J. L. Brown, M.P., T. W. Bird, M.P.,

and Robert Forke, M.P., contributed to the debate, the former standing for repeal of the coastal laws, Mr. Brown maintaining that regulation would be ultimately necessary, and Mr. Forke pointing out that the question was one demanding more information for intelligent discussion than was before the convention. He suggested that it be referred to the Progressive members of



Colin H. Burnell, President, U.F.M.

the House of Commons. The resolution was referred back to the committee for redrafting.

That the proper authorities be asked by the U.F.M. executive to reduce the terminal elevator charge per bulkhead from \$5.00 to \$3.00, and that the charge by the railways for damage to car, etc., be changed from one cent per 100 pounds of grain to \$6.00 per car, was moved by P. Wright. It was moved in amendment that the \$5.00 charge remain, but that grain doors be furnished free and the one cent charge be abolished. T. Atchison, of the C.P.R.

Crerar Discusses Wheat Board

Opposed to Compulsory Marketing as Permanent Feature—Violates Principles Upon Which Farmers' Organization is Founded

EMPHASIS upon the ideals and principles of the United Farmers of Manitoba, in their relation to the special problems faced not only by the farmers but by the country as a whole, formed the keynote of the speech of Hon. T. A. Crerar at the Wednesday evening session of the annual convention of the U.F.M. The principal purpose the founders of the movement had in view, he said, was the promotion of policies based upon the principles of justice and liberty, and he thought the convention should not lose sight of those principles in its deliberations upon the various matters that came before it.

Mr. Crerar, who was given a hearty reception, said that when facing the convention his mind went back to the earliest days of the association and it was inspiring to notice the fruit of the efforts of those pioneers who founded the association 20 years ago. These pioneers had set before themselves the task of organizing the farmers with a great moral purpose, the promotion of justice and liberty, and it was this moral purpose that gave strength to the association. The farmers had now come to a place of influence in Canadian public life, and with that progress and development had come responsibilities and the need for matured, considered judgment on public questions.

One of those questions was the wheat board. He did not desire to give the convention a false lead on this or any other

question, but this was one that must be viewed from all angles, and especially in the light of the principles of the association which he had mentioned. Moreover he spoke as an individual and the opinions he would express were his personally. The company of which he was the head was prepared to accept and to help to the utmost in any scheme of wheat marketing that might be adopted. He was not speaking for the United Grain Growers but for himself.

He had, he said, no faith in government boards for the marketing of wheat. He recalled the efforts he had made in co-operation with others in the farmers' association for the establishment of government elevators in Manitoba. They got them and two years later the farmers would have held up both hands to get rid of them. Nothing, he said, can be done by government boards that cannot be achieved by co-operation.

The wheat board, continued Mr. Crerar, would be compulsory. That was a violation of the principles of the association. He noticed among the resolutions coming before the convention one calling for regulation of lake freight rates. They asked for a wheat board to keep up the profits of the farmers and for government regulations to keep down the profits of the lake shippers. Was that consistent? Did it not give opportunity to their

stated that extensive investigations had been made by railway companies, and it was found impossible to get an economical substitute for the temporary grain doors which had to be broken in the unloading of the car, hence the charge for them. Permanent bulkheading was also impossible because it would limit the usefulness of the car. The resolution as amended was carried but only a small number voted on the question.

Appreciate Progressive Work

The following resolution was moved by A. J. M. Poole: "Resolved that we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, desire to place on record our cordial appreciation of the work done by the Progressive members, during the last session of the House, as having given effective representation to the people, particularly in the matter of reduction of freight rates, and we look forward with confidence to achievements yet to be won by them for our cause." The resolution was carried unanimously.

No Political Alliance

Objection to political alliances was voiced in the following resolution moved by Douglas Hill: "Whereas, one of the chief causes leading to the organization and development of the Progressive party of Canada as it stands at the present time was the manifest evils of political partyism;

"Therefore be it resolved that we reiterate our objection to an amalgamation of the Progressives with any political party, believing the best interests of the country will be better served by an independent course; supporting all good measures regardless of the source from which they emanate." The resolution was carried unanimously.

Without debate a resolution was unanimously passed, moved by Mrs. L. M. Mellors, "that this convention strongly endorse our present organization for political action, and stand opposed to any attempt to change the present status of our organization or relationship between the constituencies and the members of parliament."

Dominion Organization

That the time is now opportune for the inauguration of periodical Dominion conventions of representatives of the farmers' organization, to be called by the Council of Agriculture, as expressed in a resolution of the U.F.M. convention of 1918, and that the Council of Agriculture should be asked to prepare for the calling of such a Dominion convention of the organized farmers, was affirmed in a resolution moved by A. J. M. Poole. A delegate expressed the opinion that before such a convention was called, the Council of Agriculture should prepare a statement of principles upon which all supporters of the organized farmers could unite. Was the convention to be political, economic, or both, was a question upon which a number of delegates asked for information. Mr. Poole stated that the intention was simply to get the farmers of the entire Dominion into conference on matters affecting their common interest.

T. W. Bird, M.P., then moved that a committee be appointed from the convention to formulate suggestions looking to a solution of the problem of federal organization for political purposes. This provoked considerable discussion relative to the decision of the Progressive conference in Winnipeg on political organization.

The resolution passed by the Progressive conference was read by J. L. Brown and Mr. Bird contended that the U.F.M. convention was the proper body to decide the question of organization for Manitoba. Eventually the motion was held over pending an address from Mr. Forke.

Evening Session

Nominations for vice-president were taken at the evening session. Twenty-seven names were put in but the balloting was held over to the Thursday meeting, and the convention settled down to hear J. W. Ward, secretary of

Manitoba Farm Women Convene

The 1923 Convention Marks Stronger Work and Wider Interests in U.F.W.M.

THE United Farm Women of Manitoba decided this year to arrange their convention in a different manner from that of other years.

Each past year has proved that men and women have a common interest in many subjects and there has come a greater demand for fewer separate sessions of the convention for the women. This year there were no separate sessions, but the first day of the convention, which ran over a period of four days—one day longer than in former years—was particularly the women's day with women officers presiding, and the reports of the U.F.W.M. given.

The convention was opened in the usual formal manner. Following this the addresses of the presidents of both the U.F.M. and the U.F.W.M. were given. Mention need not be made here of those addresses as they appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Guide*. Mr. Burnell, president of the U.F.M., then asked Mrs. J. Elliott, as president of the U.F.W.M., to take the chair and conduct the proceedings of the remainder of the day.

Election of officers resulted in the return of Mrs. James Elliott, of Carndale, as president, for the second year of office, and of Mrs. S. Gee, of Virden, as vice-president, also for the second year.

The program of the convention was followed closely, and the reports of the various committees were presented.

In the U.F.W.M. board of directors' report, presented by Mrs. F. Rinn, attention was drawn to the fact that this year a different plan had been tried out of having committees of both men and women appointed to investigate the different subjects usually studied, but as this procedure had not been correctly understood by the men, the women had later decided to continue with the committee reports alone in the usual manner. The change of the constitution which was made at the last convention, which allowed the president and the secretary of the U.F.W.M. to be members of the U.F.M. board, was found to be a very satisfactory arrangement and had helped to strengthen the Women's Section.

The committee reports showed excellent work done by the various conveners. It is doubtful if in any other way so much definite and concise information could be placed before the delegates attending a convention. The resolutions growing out of the reports were well worded and definite in their meaning, and all received the earnest attention of both the men and women. The reports were all too long to be reprinted in full, but members wishing these may, by writing to Central office, get copies for discussion in their own local.

Social Service and Public Health

The report on Public Health and Social Service was presented by Miss Mabel Johnson. It covered these two subjects under the heads of Prohibition, The Drug Traffic, Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Children, Infant Mortality, Mentally Deficient, Mothers' Allowance, Public Health, Hospitals and Nursing, Hospital Finance, Public Health Nursing, the Red Cross and the organization of the Board of Welfare Supervision. The report as presented offered excellent material for discussion, but in the main it was confined to four resolutions which grew out of it.

One resolution reaffirmed the stand of the association on the principle of prohibition of the sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and asked the United Farm Women of Manitoba to rally to the support of the government of the province in its efforts to enforce the legislation already in existence, and for resistance to the determined effort of the liquor trade to re-establish itself in Manitoba.

Another resolution asked that in view of the dissatisfaction with the working out of the Mothers' Allowance Act in connection with some cases which come from rural districts, that the government be asked to have a representative of the farm women on the Board of Commissioners which administers the act.

Two resolutions dealt with nursing: one that the government be asked to establish a standard system of grading nurses for the province, and another pledging the hearty support of the U.F.W.M. to the Public Health nurses and to the maintenance of their work during the present economic crisis.

Miss Mildred McMurray, LL.B., addressed the convention on the Child Welfare Act which was passed at the last session of the legislature, but which has not yet been brought into force as it still awaits the assent of the lieutenant-governor. Miss McMurray pointed out that it may not be brought into

Gist of Mrs. Elliott's Address

President of U.F.W.M. Sounds Note of Courage for Coming Year

THE 1923 convention of the United Farmers and Farm Women finds us, after another year's experience, with our back to the wall, fighting for success and progress. The most optimistic of us must say, "We are at our hardest battle, yet we are hopeful, very hopeful, for has not 1922 shown us great things?" We more than ever before are coming to the realization that with men and women working shoulder to shoulder in one great organization, each dealing with the subjects for which each is best adapted, yet in close co-operation with each other, our United Farmers' and Farm Women's organization stands second to none in the world. May our women, who are now electors, who have it in their power to build up or pull down, think well, study carefully and act wisely along all lines before passing judgment on public questions. Our women must hear all sides of subjects and then must have some fountain of correct thought-supply, and this they will find in their own association and in its official organ.

Our provincial election gave our women a new experience, a new insight into the business interests of our country. Women for a certainty realized the fight for better conditions was their fight. Women took an active interest in the campaign and in a measure did very successful work in common with the men, thereby showing once more woman's interests need not be held in one groove, her personality in one channel, her emotions to one end, her genius to only one achievement, namely, motherhood and home, as so many people are wont to consider woman's realm.

Naturally your attention will be centred on what your organization has been doing in the last year. Foremost in your mind's eye will be the membership, which we find has increased considerably through political stimulus, and following that thought is one of primary importance—"Will that increase remain true in the current and successive years?" It is the duty of our association to see that it does. Many of these new members do not understand our ideals, the objects of our association or its past achievements, achievements which have given the rural people a status unequalled throughout the Dominion. Each local is equipped with nine officers termed "The Nine of Power." Should these nine not be seized with the idea that theirs is the opportunity and responsibility of broadcasting our educational program till there is a clamor from the populace to be one with us?

Should the stress of economic conditions not be the one factor to bind the rural people together in this association? 1922 gave a bountiful harvest, but the cost of production and garnering was out of all proportion to the meagre pittance received for the grain. This condition has had an unwarranted reaction on the association, showing itself in some instances in an appeal for a lower membership fee. Could our people but realize the benefits derived from the association, such as the saving affected through the special freight rate on seed grain, approximating last year \$65,000, they would know the association is returning more to them than double their membership fee, and hence they would scorn to be heard complaining.

Co-operative marketing is intensely a woman's problem, and as such it has

received our attention. If farmers are at the mercy of speculators, packers, railway and other corporation stocks, watered and otherwise, such as they contend with today, and are served by a government that is not sympathetic but inclined to favor big interests, so long will they struggle against fierce odds. Our own 100 per cent. organized resistance, with intelligent co-operation, is the one thing that is needed to bring about better marketing conditions. When our women come to see the greater advantages of co-operative marketing of the by-products of the farm, they will urge the extension of co-operative enterprises and use every effort for their promotion.

Education, too, has received careful consideration, and our women, be it noted, are showing increasing interest in debating. While their numbers are less than those of the men, they measure up by providing those helps which spell the whole difference between success and failure.

The Rural University Course that has been provided for the last two years, and is being arranged for again this year, is beyond word description in the concise knowledge imparted along all lines of current educational topics and rural problems.

The Extension Service has been asked to confine its libraries as far as possible to strictly rural areas. This is owing to the economic condition of the province, which is making it very difficult for some districts to raise finances for educational purposes. We firmly believe in an educated populace, and we bend every effort to reach all parts of the province with literature dealing with the people's needs. Central office is the people's medium that lies between their thirst for knowledge and satisfaction.

Young people's work should be the all-important work of our association today, but as yet the mere fringe of its development is being touched. It is very singular that the majority of the young people of the farm belong to every known organization under the sun but the U.F.M. Yet, if the association is to exist, its future depends entirely on these young people.

Immigration, social service, public health and child welfare all receive due attention from our board. One important thing to realize is that we have tried to the limit of our power to make our special U.F.W.M. work a success. We do not despair if our efforts are not speedily crowned with glory. Failure exists only for those who cannot sense the joy of further attempts at expansion or growth along lines that promote progress in some definite way. We forge on knowing that without obstacles to overcome our efforts would be dull indeed. A life that is all inflow and no outflow will become as sluggish as the Dead Sea.

It seems that 1922 will stand out before the women of Manitoba in a very spectacular manner if for no other reason than the start made, the sentiment aroused against the efforts to annihilate our Temperance Law, the best liquor law on God's green earth if it were enforced and not exploited. If the people would only get behind its enforcement and not thwart and smile at its defiance, our land would soon be rid of the curse. Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, after touring the

force this year, because of financial reasons. She explained the act in detail and showed the importance of former clause 72 which had been deleted from the bill. Copies of Miss McMurray's explanation of the act as it now stands were printed and distributed to the delegates present. At the close of her address a resolution was passed asking the government of Manitoba to include former clause 72 and another resolution urging upon the government the necessity of bringing the bill into effect.

Young People's Work

The Young People's Report was presented by Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes. This report showed excellent progress as the number of Junior locals had grown during the past year from six to 25, with a membership now of 366, and in addition to this there has been reported five conveners of the Young People's work in locals who have no separate Junior local.

The field of Junior U.F.M. activity for the year had been: Spelling matches, contests, hikes, parties, dances, presentation of addresses, and papers on leading educational subjects such as, The Lives of Cabinet Ministers, Opening of Parliament, The Future of Young People. Besides this they had supported school fairs, organized baseball competitions, entered into various contests, secured demonstrators from the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, taken part in debates, some attended the Rural University Course held last winter. A new feature of the work this year had been the presentation of a formal petition to the Manitoba Boys' Parliament by a delegation from three Junior locals. The preparing of the petition and the presentation of it to the Older Boys' Parliament had been of real educational value to those taking part.

The recommendation growing out of the report, which was covered by a resolution passed, was that the constitution should be amended to permit the officers of a Junior local to be a leader, a president, a vice-president and three directors, who would constitute the board. The leader is to be chosen by the U.F.M. or its Women's Section, working in collaboration with the juniors. The other remaining officers to be elected by the Junior local, with the exception of the secretary who is chosen by the board.

Education

Miss J. Strang, as convener of the educational committee, presented the report on education. The report covered in a very thorough way the organization of the educational machinery of the province. It drew attention to the fact that the U.F.M. had, in the person of Miss M. Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., a representative on the Advisory Board of Education. Miss Strang then proceeded to discuss the matter of such a large number of children leaving school before reaching Grade VIII. Taking a period of six years and commencing at Grade III she showed how attendance had fallen off in the province:

1917—Grade 3	15,101
1918—Grade 4	14,466
1919—Grade 5	12,120
1920—Grade 6	9,825
1921—Grade 7	6,616
1922—Grade 8	7,660

The report advocated the encouragement of more married men to enter the teaching profession so that the teaching force might be more permanent. The report drew attention to the indifference to school matters in many rural communities and urged the women to work to better this and pointed out that women trustees might help to dispel part of this apathy. In closing the report Miss Strang made a statement which might well receive the serious consideration of those who have rural progress at heart: "In some districts we find it is the lack of educational facilities that is drawing our rural people from the farm. A number of rural schools are closed this year owing to the

Must the Bare Fallow Go?

Dry Land Farmer Says Western Canada Has Outgrown It---Utilizes his for Production of Profitable Intertilled Crop Without Reducing Subsequent Wheat Yields

GUIDE readers will recollect the substance of Mr. Trego's previous articles on the subject of summerfallow substitutes. Briefly, he commenced growing corn in 1918 on land which would have otherwise been summerfallowed, with the intention of eventually discontinuing the bare fallow altogether, to follow the rotation of wheat and corn grown in alternate years. By this practice he hoped to serve several ends. The soil-drifting problem had already made its appearance to annoy with increasing seriousness farmers who worked their fallows sufficiently to make them of any use for the purpose for which they were intended—moisture retention and weed destruction. The Southern Alberta farmer has another sorrow which he shares with all his neighbors: high winter winds makes it impossible to save much of the normal snowfall on fields prepared for seeding by the ordinary farm implements. The presence of the crop on the fallow and of the corn stubs over winter promised aid in both respects. Lastly, Mr. Trego hoped, by the produce of these otherwise idle acres, to cope with the feed situation, and reduce the out-of-pocket expenses which it entailed in the unfavorable years.

"But what about the moisture which the corn crop will take from the land?" someone will ask. Experimental farm records at both Brandon and Indian Head both upheld Mr. Trego's faith that the cultivation given during the season and the value of the stubs in holding snow would more than compensate for the loss through the moisture exactions of the corn crop. He had the courage to try it on a large acreage and the result vindicated his belief; wheat after corn has been year in and year out a heavier yielder than wheat after summerfallow.

The course which this farmer planned to pursue was one entirely uncharted. Neither the corn belt sages, nor Canadian experimental farm experience could decide for him what variety of corn would yield on his farm, about 3,000 feet above sea level, the maximum fodder of high quality, at the same time taking the least moisture from the reservoir intended for the succeeding wheat crop. Only through his own experience could he determine what implements to employ in order to do the cheapest job consistent with thoroughness on his big farm where the acreage available for corn alone was big enough to make two good sized government farms. The answer to the first question, he has found to be, an ingenious combination, of unrivaled value as a feed, of positive value as a soil regenerator. His cultural problem has been solved by the use of horse-drawn power-listers, an implement to which the majority of Canadian farmers have yet to be introduced. Check-row

planters, Mr. Trego abandoned because they required a bigger labor force to cover the same area, and because lister, harrow and cultivator settled the weed problem without the need for hand labor—a claim which cannot be made for check-rowed crops on old fields with the usual degree of weed infestation.

These big scale experiments carried out at Gleichen are of the highest importance. If they do not furnish the solution to our present difficulties, they at least point the way. Many thoughtful farmers will read with a carefully critical eye Mr. Trego's recommendations.

Practical Handling of Lister

"I succeeded" said Mr. Trego, "in getting three quarter-sections listed before freeze-up and expect to do two more as quickly as possible after the frost is out. I found I had to run the listers about three inches deep in order to get the furrows to about meet in the stubble between the rows and they made sufficient load for six horses without pulling a packer or harrow. I found a harrow was the best tool to use but decided to leave the ridges just as the lister plows throw them up so as to leave the furrows as deep as possible to hold snow in the winter. As soon as the land is dry enough I will put the harrows on. The harrow teeth will be set so as to get them to smooth the tops of the ridges down, leaving the loose soil about two inches in depth in the stubble. The harrow teeth will, at the same time, roll enough fine soil back into the furrows to make a light mulch over the moisture which is left in the furrow bottoms by the melting snows and spring showers. By having the seed bed for the weeds as shallow as possible they will get more warmth from the spring sun and will germinate more quickly than if they are covered deeper.

"In the spring I expect to use eight horses on each lister and to split the ridges, destroying all weeds which have started and covering the moisture in the bottoms of the furrows so it will be out of the reach of the heat of the sun and hot



A listed field. The ridges will be split in the spring. On farm of Harold Dunn, Gleichen.

winds. The corn and peas will be dropped in just behind the sub-soiler which follows each lister plow. My plan is to run the plows at seeding

ting them ride on the tops of the ridges, the teeth can be set so as to tear up all young weeds which may have made a start and to roll enough fine soil down into the bottoms of the furrows to smother any tiny weeds which may have started there. Another inch of fine soil will not interfere with either the corn or peas but will smother most varieties of weeds when they are just through the ground. The weeds in the rows will be very few because the lister plow will throw all weed seeds which have not germinated up between the rows where the harrow and cultivators can get at them when they do germinate.

"When the weeds have started to show again, the harrows can be put on again to tear them out on the ridges. The corn and peas will be large enough by this time to allow another inch of soil to be rolled down around them and yet they will not be large enough to invite injury from the harrows, as the ridges will carry the harrow sections over the tops of the young plants. By the time the weeds have made the next start the two-rowed corn cultivators would be put in with the three-inch shovels, and with three shovels to the gang they will tear up the ridges and roll enough soil down into the furrows to cover any weeds which may have escaped the harrows.

"Three cultivations will not only destroy all weeds which may start, but will fill up the furrows so as to leave the field level by the time the cultivating is completed. This leaves the field in excellent condition to receive the seed for a wheat crop the following spring without any additional cultivation. The harrow put over the field a week after wheat seeding will destroy many young weeds and will leave the soil in fine condition to hold moisture, and the corn stubs will serve to hold the soil from blowing."

Choosing a Corn Variety

The solution of the cultivation problem had to be worked out concurrently with experiments to eliminate the best variety of corn for use under his conditions. Says Mr. Trego:

"When I first began experimenting with the growing of corn in 1915, I had no idea of finding any sort which could be matured in this climate. But I secured one variety from North Dakota last spring known as Gehu which matured this season sufficiently to have made good seed if it had been handled right, and makes an excellent fodder as well. The main stalks grow to a height of about five feet and many of the suckers grow to almost the same height. The cluster in the accompanying illustration had nine suckers nearly as high as the main stalk, beside three shorter ones, and the main stalk had two good ears. Most of the suckers had smaller ears but not so well developed as the ones on the main stalk. Few plants had less than two suckers and the majority had from four to seven suckers."

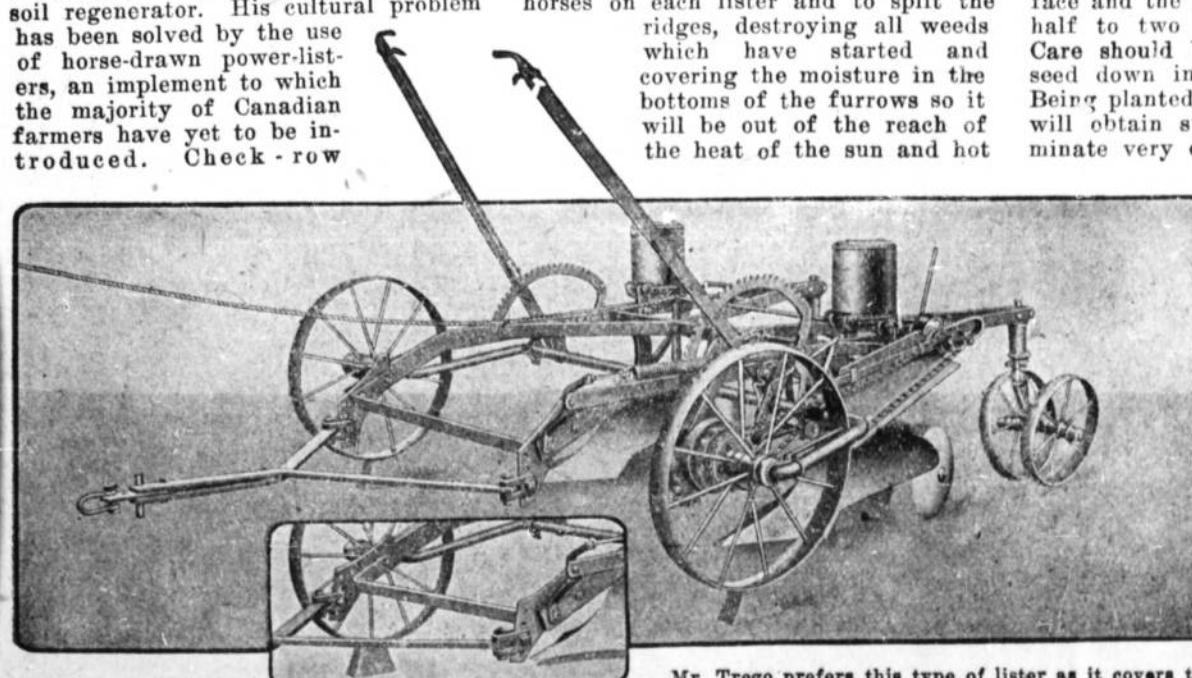
"The ears on this variety grow too



A sample of the Gehu corn and peas grown together as the intertill summerfallow substitute on Mr. Trego's farm at Gleichen. Peas constitute a very rich feed and, like all other legumes, return fertility to the soil.

time about five inches below the surface and the subsoiler about one and a half to two inches below the plows. Care should be taken not to get the seed down in the subsoil or hardpan. Being planted on the firm soil the seed will obtain sufficient moisture to germinate very quickly, as the two small wheels which trail behind each lister serve as press wheels to firm the covering soil down on the seed. My experience has been that the earliest seeding is the best, and I shall begin planting next season, if it is a normal spring, about May 1.

"Unless the soil is very lumpy the harrow can be left off the field until the plants are about ready to break through the soil when, by running the harrows lengthways of the ridges and let-



A power lister

Mr. Trego prefers this type of lister as it covers the seed better, giving better germination. Six horses handle it satisfactorily.

Cash Corn Crop

In Place of Idle Summerfallow!

ENTERPRISING farmers—notably in Alberta—have demonstrated that not only may corn or peas be used as a profitable substitute for summerfallow, but that the soil is thereby enriched rather than impaired, and put in better shape for the succeeding wheat crop.

In the lighter soils they have also found that by seeding in hilled rows with a **Lister**, the soil-drifting habit is largely if not entirely overcome.

While the John Deere Plow Company do not wish to declare for or against these departures in cultivation, they want to assure the farmers of Western Canada that they have the **very best line of Listers** and corn tools that can be used in any of these operations.

John Deere WALKING Lister and Drill



Can be used as a complete outfit, as a separate lister, or as an independent drill. With the aid of the adjustable sub-soiler a thorough seed-bed can be made for any drilled crop.

A humanly perfect tool for the job—every structural detail of the very best "John Deere" material and workmanship.

John Deere No. 150 Double Listing Plow



Equipped with tractor hitch and corn planting attachment, you have an implement of immense utility. Quick penetration, good clearance, bottoms can be spaced from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches.

Our full line of Corn Tools comprises the following: **No. 1 Power-lift Lister Gang** (horse or tractor or both)—This plow sub-soils, plants, covers the seed and packs the soil on top of it, all in one operation. It is the popular Alberta lister plow.

N.D. 32—Two-row, 12-shovel Riding Cultivator; **V.B. 32**—Single row Riding Cultivator; **K.A. 175**—Single-row Riding Cultivator; John Deere Corn Binder with power bundle carrier and John Deere No. 999 Corn Planter.

John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge

close to the ground to allow of harvesting with the grain binder and the pea vines in the rows would gather on the guards so I tried to get some corn binders to handle it with but I was too late in ordering to secure any. By using the ordinary mowing machines with 5½-ft. cutter bars we were able to cut two rows at a time. By keeping the horse rake about one or two days behind the mowers we were able to gather the bulk of the feed in very fair-sized windrows. The rakes ran over some of the fodder but by going over the field again about two weeks later we were able to gather the most of what was run over the first time. By letting the rake catch the windrows before we dumped it we were able to turn them over so as to bring the fodder which had been lying on the ground to the top where it would have an opportunity to cure. Before the snow came we used the rake again to draw the fodder into large bunches so that it would not be covered."

At this point the value of a silo will suggest itself to readers who have had experience with that valuable adjunct to stock feeding, but Mr. Trego has devoted more ingenuity to the production than to the utilization of the crop. He goes on to say:

"I find the weather is too cool after the fodder is cut to get the butts of the stalks dried out sufficiently to keep, even if stacked in the very narrowest ricks. If it is bound and stooked up in the field the bulk of it can be got out during the winter very well and what is frozen down around the edges of the stooks will be gathered by the stock when they are turned in after the bulk of the feed is hauled out.

It is admitted that where corn binders are available, stooks can be made of the sheaves of corn and peas, which practice greatly facilitates the matter of hauling feed. The fodder harvested in this way cures with less loss and retains its green color and palatability.

What the Field Yielded

At the Gleichen farm planting did not commence until May 22. The Gehu was all sown by June 1, but the planting of the other varieties tested continued till July 7. Before planting was completed the soil was so dry that the crop was slow in starting. The field was haled to the ground on June 26, but the storm supplied an abundance of moisture for the balance of the season. The yield on the Gehu field has been estimated at from three to five tons per acre of dry feed. The seed was used at the rate of one bushel of corn for every eight acres, and one bushel of peas for every twenty acres. One kernel of corn was planted 16 inches in the row, but it was rather thick where the stand was perfect. "I will aim," says Mr. Trego, "to put one kernel every 18 inches in the rows next year, and will try to get two peas for every kernel of corn, as we found that mixture did not seem to interfere with the growth of the corn, and the more peas there were in the rows the greater was the yield of fodder.

"Last year's field was 400 acres in extent. If all the seed had been in the ground on the date when we finished seeding the Gehu, I am confident that

our tonnage would have been doubled. As it was we have had 30 head of cattle on it since September; 270 steers went on it in December; it has supported 60 work horses since freeze-up; and we have fattened 56 pigs on the same field. At that, I fear, we have not enough stock to clean it up by April 1. Not so bad for a fallow which would have otherwise lain idle!

"A great many farmers are asking me if I do not propose to summerfallow my land at all any more and if the listing will take the place of the plows entirely. My answer is, yes. When I can get better grain crops of wheat year after year on my corn land than on my summerfallow what object would there be in summerfallowing this land?

"This is my first year for peas, but all authorities claim that peas add fertility to the soil the same as clovers do, so I am not worrying about fertility so long as I can keep it free from weeds, and I am confident that the lister will be much better than the plow in this respect, because it will put the weeds where we can get at them to destroy them with the cultivators.

"It is true that with the double listing with 14-inch listers there will be a 6-inch strip of soil on either side of the row which is not cut and turned but the John Deere people who have been manufacturing listers for the past 40 years claim that in some localities the listers have been used since they first commenced the manufacture of them and that no bad results have been found. I am having 6-inch wings welded on the wings of the shares to overcome this difficulty.

Cautious Bank

"I felt confident that once I produced a crop of feed, I would have no trouble in securing enough money to buy feeding cattle. Accordingly, I left off making application till most of the crop was harvested. When the local bank manager inspected my feed grounds and watering places he did not think I would have any trouble in securing all the money I would require to buy feeders. His superior officer, however, held up the loan on the ground that there were no government reports on the value of peas and corn as a dry roughage for cattle, and that in financing me the bank would be providing money for experimental purposes. It was not till December that I was able to get through my advance."

Mr. Trego put in 1,100 pound feeders which were so good in quality that they just missed the mark set for killing cattle. They cost him \$3.40 per cwt., not much money for the grower at that price. He anticipates putting on 150 to 200 pounds gain, and feels that the market prospects warrant him in expecting a good margin. Should these hopes be realized he states that he will make more profit from the by-product of his erstwhile summerfallow than he is making from wheat crops.

As this article goes to press, Mr. Trego, who is also a director of the U.F.A., is trying to organize at the provincial convention of that body, a corn growers' association, for the co-operative purchase of seed and other necessities, inspired by the conviction that this change in practice is the best hope the western wheat grower has in sight.



Putting in the corn crop with a power lister on sandy soil near Lethbridge

The Unwanted Heritage

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

With a splendid crop and wheat at high prices, the Halsteds are looking forward to paying off the debts with which their ten-year-old prairie farm is encumbered, when a hail storm wipes out the uninsured crop. On the same day, Ralph Halsted receives a letter from his wealthy father, who cut him off upon the occasion of his marriage with a woman on a lower social plane. The father promises to reinstate him in the family if he will return East with his wife. To Halsted the letter seems like a Godsend coming at such a crisis, but his wife, Margaret, refuses to accept the father's conditions. Financial restitution means nothing to her after the humiliation she has been subjected to by the family, and she persuades Ralph to refuse to go back to the father's home.

CHAPTER IV

In his excitement, Halsted seemed to have forgotten his horse, hitched to a post of the veranda. She went outside, closing the screen door quietly behind her, and led the beast to the barn. A soft evening breeze was beginning to drift gently across the stricken crop. It cooled her, heated as she was by the feverish minutes she had been living through. The horse unsaddled and fed, she prepared to milk, her mind not upon her work at all, but with her husband, and the consequences of what he was doing even at that moment.

On one point her conscious was quite clear: there was not the slightest suspicion of undutifulness in her determination. Halsted's people had been quite heartless. At first the boy had done everything in his power to placate his angry parents. And after all, he had done no wrong; had committed no crime. He had only chosen the girl he loved for his wife. For that he had been disowned, although neither his father nor mother had ever so much as set eyes upon Margaret.

Halsted senior—they called him "Rock" Halsted in "the street"—appeared to have not a single atom of tenderness or generosity in his make-up. His whole life was a long record of unscrupulous selfishness, cold greed and lust for power. As for Ralph's mother, when one had said she was a Vanderbilt, it was all there was to say. Her marriage had been as self-seeking, as heartlessly calculating, as everything else about her. She craved wealth and what it would bring. Halsted wanted a family tree upon which to display his new-found millions. That was all. And when she died, Halsted had announced her death to Ralph in two formal lines of a type-written letter, dictated to his secretary.

The cold-bloodedness of it all had sickened the warm-hearted and generous, if irresponsible, Ralph. As he wrote to his father now, he felt no compunction; he could feel none. He was dimly aware of the irony of it all.

His father had striven all his life for wealth, power and position; and now that he had them, he must soon go his way and leave everything to strangers. Ralph was his only child, and the shrewd old money pirate had always secretly despised his wife's family—"a played-out stock whose blood was as blue and as rich as watered milk"—was how he put it in his blunt, almost brutal fashion.

The cows milked, Margaret slipped quietly in again, carrying an armful of wood for the supper fire. Her husband was still sitting at his writing. It was not that he had so much to say, but he had to think hard over what he did say.

The woman's thoughts now were with their immediate future. That seemed black enough. At her suggestion, her husband was throwing away the chance of wealth on a princely scale. Suppose evil fortune still dogged them; would he not turn on the wife who had advised him to refuse his father's offer?

For the hundredth time her eyes wandered out to that ruined crop that was to have cleared them at least twenty thousand dollars. And in her ears sounded the scratching of her husband's pen, inexorably framing that fateful decision—so much of the responsibility for which rested upon her. She remembered that for the second time he was cheerfully sacrificing enormous wealth and power—for her sake. A rush of doubt, of remorse, swept over her. If she had resented his apparent taking of her and her sacrifices for him

for granted, had she not also underestimated the depth of his love for her?

Since it could persuade him to such heroic self-abnegation, that love must all along have been stronger and more enduring than she had dared to dream. If he had not heretofore shown his love in little ways, he was showing it now in far bigger ones. A great wave of tenderness swept over her. She sensed the pathos in the shoulders bowed over his self-imposed task. The tears started to her eyes. Going to his side, she slipped an arm around his neck.

"Ralph, dear?"

"Yes, Margaret?"

"Maybe I was wrong to advise you as I did. Perhaps you would better take your father's offer—and go back."

"I'm hanged if I will."

He spoke with cheerful vehemence, dipping his pen into the ink so violently that the dark liquid spattered over the table.

"The more I think about it, the surer I am that you are dead right," he added, glancing up at her. "The governor is not changed one bit. That being so, he and I could never make a go of it. It sticks out in every word of his letter. Now I've had time to think it over quietly, his calm assurance that I would fall over myself to take him up on his offer makes me crazy."

So Ralph Halsted, sitting at the table of his prairie home with the wreck of his hopes outside, finished, signed and sealed the letter that rejected great wealth and the position that went with it.

The next day he mailed the letter, and set about facing the future with an energy, courage and resource that won Margaret's respect. The hail storm had cut a clean swath of ruin through the plain; on each side of its destructive path crops were unharmed. So Ralph hired himself, his team and his harvester to one of his luckier neighbors. After that there would be plenty of grain to be delivered to the elevators, and timber to be cut and hauled from Duck Lake Hills, twelve miles to the north. This and other work would tide him over until the next spring, when he would seed again and hope for better luck.

As for Margaret, notwithstanding their loss, she was happier than she had been for a long time. The sure knowledge that she still held her man's love, that she was still the same in his eyes, that his passion had not burned out with the first flame of secure possession—all this was like some spiritual balm laid softly on her aching heart. Her step recovered its buoyancy. Her eyes grew brighter; her cheeks flushed happily beneath their rich tan; her whole form seemed to radiate new vitality. She sang as she went about her work; it seemed like play to her as it had in the beginning. Proof of Ralph's love had given her back her youth—or something even better.

Ralph, on his part, became more tender, more thoughtful in all those little ways that loom so large in the eyes of a woman who must look to the one man for the love and care that mean so much to her. The deeps in her had called to the deeps in him. In a flash he had realized all her selflessness. From the beginning she had loved him for himself. There had never been any thought of his father's millions; there was no thought of them now. Her love was pure gold, needing not such adventitious gilding.

CHAPTER V

One evening about two weeks later, Ralph had just come in with his team. Margaret, as was her wont when he was gone for the day, had finished the chores and they were crossing the yard to the house for supper. Then they both stopped. The man was looking away down the trail to the west. He shaded his eyes with his hand, for the level rays of the sinking sun dazzled him.

"That's Hank Borland—from the A-1 Livery Barn," he said. "He's bringing some one out our way."

"I wonder who it can be?" she replied, standing with her head against his shoulder.

Continued on Page 22



Like Snowflakes

In their texture—
Like nut-meats in their taste

Puffed Grains—grains puffed to bubbles—are the most enticing grain foods in existence.

Thin, crisp, toasted—as flimsy as snowflakes, as flavor as nuts. They are food confections.

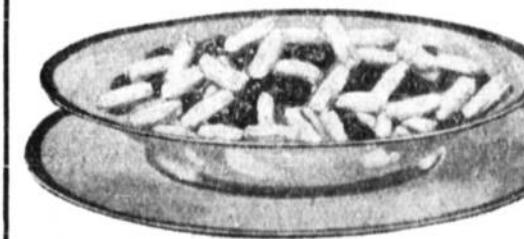
The grains are puffed to 8 times normal size.

But a scientist's creation

But remember this: Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice were invented by Prof. Anderson. And his object was to make whole grains wholly digestible.

The grains are fascinating tidbits, but they mean far more than that. Every food cell is exploded—over 125 million in every kernel.

That's the reason for this process, where the grains are shot from guns. Every granule is fitted to digest. Every atom feeds.



Mix
with
every
dish of
fruit



The night dish

The ideal foods

These are the ideal grain foods. Children revel in them. Every serving means whole-grain nutrition. Serve them morning, noon and night, in every way you can. You know of nothing else in wheat or rice food that compares with these.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

Puffed Wheat in milk is the ideal bedtime dish.

It is a practically complete food, supplying 16 needed elements. It is rich in minerals. It is easy to digest.

If you believe in whole-grain diet, serve Puffed Wheat in plenty. It makes whole grains delightful.

With the re
ar the medium of

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

and give your stomach a lift.

Provides "the bit of sweet" in beneficial form.

Helps to cleanse the teeth and keep them healthy.

D35

YOU may flood your plate with *cheap* sauce, but even then you do not secure the results obtained from *a few drops of*

Lea & Perrins' Sauce



That's why it is wasteful to accept substitutes for Lea & Perrins'. Not only is the duplication of Lea and Perrins' unattainable — but this fine old British Sauce lasts longest because it can be used sparingly.

12

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The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan
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PICTURE TITLE CONTEST
SEE PAGE 23
\$500⁰⁰ CASH IN PRIZES

Buy, sell and exchange
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U.F.W.M. Secretary's Report

Membership Steady—More Mixed Locals—Junior Work Growing

PREVIOUS to 1922 the policy of the U.F.W.M. Board was the organization of Women's Sections wherever practicable and the enlistment of women members in mixed locals where such organization seemed more preferable. During 1922 the policy has been not the organization of Women's Sections of the U.F.M., but the increase of woman membership in mixed locals.

Thirty-two new Women's Sections were added to the list in 1921; this year eight new Women's Sections are reported: Pine View, Eden, Langruth, Miami, Plumas, Valpoy, Amaranth and Mulvihill. Last year closed with 96 Women's Sections enrolled; this year ends with 76 Women's Sections active. Of the 28 that became dormant this year or reverted to mixed locals no reports have been received by the U.F.W.M. secretary, though all have been communicated with, and from only seven of them have dues been received in the Central Office. The average membership of the local Women's Sections last year was 22, this year the membership average is 18. The 60 Women's Sections reporting in 1921 had a membership aggregate of 1341, the aggregate of the 65 reporting in 1922 is 1,183. Of the locals reporting in 1921 there were 74 mixed locals with a woman membership totalling 536. Of the locals reporting this year there are 102 with a woman membership of 968, or an average of nine women members. This brings the present women membership of the association, from the 167 locals who have submitted reports to Central, up to 2,151. The membership, however, can only be stated approximately, as there are many locals who have not submitted annual reports, so that generally speaking we may conclude that about one-third of the total Association membership is made up of women. Holland carries the banner this year with a Women's Section membership of 54. Portage, as a mixed local, comes next with a woman membership of 41.

When the future of our movement is considered and the possibilities for increasing its membership surveyed might we not well look to the other 308 locals who are organized in the province and who have, as yet, reported no women members, to branch out along this line.

Junior Work

An encouraging feature of the work is the growth of the junior membership, 25 junior locals being organized to date, an increase of 16 over last year, with an enrolment of 366 members. Gunton leads the juniors with a membership of 66. In addition there are 157 associate members working in 17 locals, which makes a total of 523 young people in the association. Mather ranks the highest with 50 associate members who carry on their work with the seniors.

Mixed Locals

A number of mixed locals this year have organized women's committees with



Mabel E. Finch

women conveners, who receive literature from the U.F.W.M. office and who meet occasionally for special women's work, but carry on their regular activities in the local. Those meriting special mention for activity are Dunrea, Grassmere, Freedale, Lakeland and Elkdale.

In 1921 there were 49 mixed locals with women conveners, this year that number has increased to 75. In the majority of cases your secretary has found it very difficult to get response from the conveners, hence is unable to give an estimate of the work that they are doing and whether special U.F.W.M. activities are carried on or not.

Much more definite and optimistic reports come from those Women's Sections who are down to business. Their work is carried on in a systematic manner. The majority call meetings regularly once a month, the average of meetings in all sections reporting being nine this year, with an attendance of ten members. There is much to invite hope of a promising future if their present methods of work

are continued and enlarged upon. Practically 50 per cent. of the Women's Sections map out definite programs of activity, and, judging from reports received of local meetings, those programs are being carried out. The subject usually include some of the special U.F.W.M. topics, such as public health, social service, young people, education and the marketing of the by-products of the farm. Forty-five per cent. include debating in their programs, 70 per cent. have community or travelling libraries, which latter, in every instance reported, are filling a long-felt

In relief work an average of six families per month have been handled through the Central Office this fall and winter, and numbers of additional appeals from the western provinces have been referred to them. This does not in any way indicate the charitable work done by the locals, as the majority have committees who look after the need within their own communities, while numbers make layettes and quilts for those enduring hardship in other districts. As the U.F.M. headquarters is the only centre of appeal for rural sufferers, and as the Relief Fund is now exhausted, contributions of money and clothing would prove most acceptable.

Among Women's Section enterprises only one reports co-operative purchasing. The funds raised are therefore all the more surprising when it is realized they are the result of the women's efforts through bazaars and various kinds of entertainments. Forty-one Women's Sections raised, this year, apart entirely from dues, \$6,975.62, an average of \$170.14 per local, or \$9.00 per member. The Oak Lake women lead in the average raised, their Women's Section of ten having to their credit \$538.21, an average of \$53.82 per member.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
Mabel E. Finch,
Provincial Secretary, U.F.W.M.

Gist of Mrs. Elliott's Address

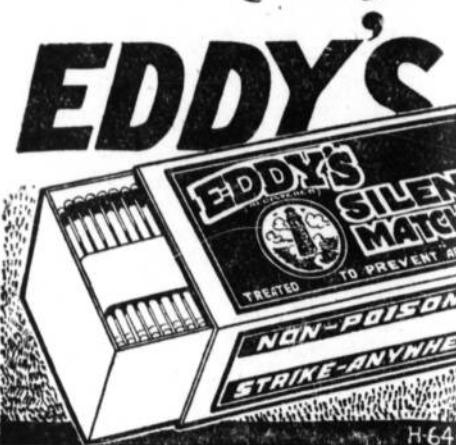
Continued from Page 8

United States, said—"If general prohibition were introduced, more human lives would be saved than by general disarmament, for alcohol kills more men than war and kills them dishonorably. When a man is killed by war, an existence ends, whereas after an inebriate dies the evil effect survives." No other business, no other habit, has ever made men so heartless, so selfish, such monsters of evil. Liquor dealers have made wealth out of the sufferings of their victims. In countless cases the liquor drinker has surrendered the love of mother, wife and children, every attribute of manhood, every noble principle of character, everything that is worth while in life, to gratify his low, selfish, greedy, degrading appetite for intoxicants. If we, as woman, as mothers, as citizens, do God's will, we must do our utmost to abolish the use of alcoholic beverages in our land and all other lands.

The Grain Growers' Guide



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U.F.M. Secretary's Report

Association in Improved Position Drew Impetus From Election—Saved \$65,000 to Farmers on Seed Grain Freight Rate

SECRETARY W. R. Wood presented his annual report which read, in part, as follows:

"So far as statistics and finance are concerned the Secretary is in the position of being able to report very much better figures than at the close of 1921. The membership, which had dropped to 11,402, has again risen, so that at December 31 we stand with 15,701 paid-up members for the year.

"During the early months of the year a special drive in connection with the petition for reduced freight rates was put on. The year started with a drop of 455 in the number of members paid-up during January as compared with January, 1921, and February a still greater drop of 861. March, on the other hand, showed this year an increase over March last year of 1,585, and for the three months 1922 is ahead by 273. The financial and economic situation had brought things to a very serious stage, and there can be no doubt that the increase made was in large measure due to the special canvass put on by many locals. The canvass, too, would be responsible for some portion of the gain made in April when we enrolled 2,326 more than in April, 1921.

The Political Impulse

"By this time, however, the political impulse was abroad and the months of May, June, July and August membership returns continued to flow in.

"During the year and almost exclusively during the period April to August some 97 new locals were added, and, as indicated by the correspondence, they were, with scarcely an exception, the result of political interest. Their membership up to the time of the election stood at 2,613. But the indications are that a large if not equal number were added to already organized locals through this interest.

"From the survey of all the facts so far as they can be ascertained it would be a most conservative estimate to figure that from 3,600 to 4,000 of our membership at date came to us through the influence of the provincial campaign.

"The outstanding obligation of the association during the current year will be to minister to the membership already enrolled with a view to securing their full participation in our ideals and activities.

Number of Locals

"Last year's report gave a total of 454 locals. During the year 97 have been added, so that our list at the close of the year showed total 551, but, unfortunately, 31 on the list were judged last February to have become dormant, so that on last year's basis the most we could claim would be 520. Still more unfortunately we find at the end of this year a further list of 55 which have paid no dues for two years and which for all practical purposes may be counted off. This leaves us a total of 475 locals, a net gain of 21 over last year's figure." The new locals added in 1922 are as follows: In Lisgar, 3; Brandon, 2; Macdonald, 2; Springfield,

13; Portage, 9; Neepawa, 7; Marquette, 5; Dauphin, 18; Selkirk, 33, and Swan River, 5.

Central Office Work

The report also gave an extensive detailed list of the kind of work that is done in the Central Office and stated that conditions made it impossible for the secretary to give the time and consideration that should be given to the more important work of the association, and it was suggested that it would add to the efficiency of the central organization if some remedy could be discovered for this state of affairs.

The report continues:

Achievements

"In view of the feeling of pessimism that seems to prevail in some quarters and the tendency to reduce our efforts, I wish to present three phases of our work which appear to me to be so definitely encouraging that there is no excuse for talking of retrenchment.

"The first is the work done in co-operative buying. Out of 100 locals reporting, 33 engaged in co-operative purchase of supplies, doing a total business amounting to \$111,339, an average of \$3,373.90 per local. If all our locals had taken up this line of activity, the business would have totalled \$1,686,950. The 33 locals in business effected a total estimated saving of \$10,181.50, which is an average per local of \$308.53. If we take 25 as the average membership, this would mean an average saving per member of \$12.34. If our 400 locals were in this work as the 33 have been, they would be effecting a total saving to farmers in Manitoba of \$123,200.

"While the figures are not at the moment available I am assured that many locals could parallel these results with others attained through co-operative selling. If a local can, through the efficient work of its local board, save its membership \$200 or \$300 in a season, is there any sense in allowing a local to become dormant?

"The second feature is the record in regard to seed grain freight. Over 450,000 bushels of grain were carried on this rate and the estimate of an experienced railway man is that the average haul would be 100 miles. On this estimate the system which depends upon our having an active association saved the farmers of Manitoba within the season \$65,000. Can we afford to drop this service?

"The third feature is the reduced freight rate on grain secured by our representatives in the House of Commons. It means \$25,000,000 to the farmers of the West. It means \$35 to \$40 for every car load of grain shipped by a farmer to the head of the Lakes. The saving on a single car will pay the membership fee for 17 to 20 years. Is there any wisdom in slackening effort when real results are beginning to be attained? What can be thought of the foresight or vision of a group of men who will allow their local to die out when such possibilities are before us?"

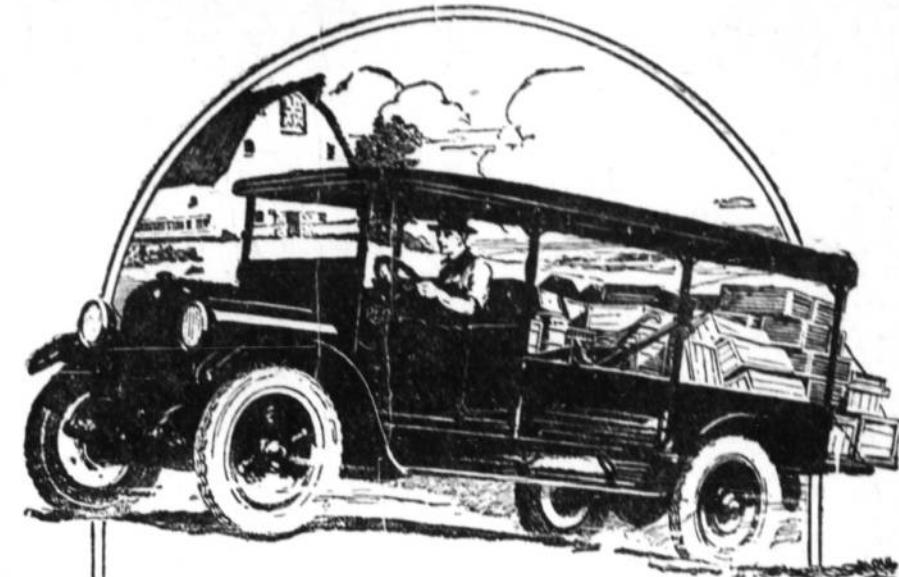
California Co-op's Regain Stores

After more than a year's legal fighting against the San Francisco Wholesale Board of Trade, the valiant co-operators of San Diego, California, have at last regained possession of their three stores seized by the big grocers of San Francisco under the pretext that the stores belonged to the spurious Pacific Coast "Co-operative" League. It was a neat plot on the part of the men who make money out of the grocery business to kill the San Diego Co-operative Stores, which were fast ranking among the most prosperous on the Pacific Coast. With the united support of the San Diego labor organizations, the co-operators secured legal help, won a clean victory before the special master appointed by the court, and now have the final decision of the United States District Court completely upholding their title to the stores, and fining the lawyer for the Board of Trade trustee

\$5.00 each for his many ill-founded "exceptions" to the special master's decision.

The San Diego co-operators have not only regained their stores, but are preparing to begin suit on the Wholesalers' \$40,000 bond, which they forced the big business men to put up at the beginning of the fight to cover losses caused by the unjustifiable seizure of their stores. Their victory is of far more than local importance, for it definitely establishes the legal rule that the mere membership of a co-operative store in an association of such stores does not deprive the local store of the title to its property. In rendering his decision Federal Judge Bledsoe states:

"I cannot concede to the view that, as the league managed the stores, therefore, the League must have been and was owner of store. If that were true it would be a dangerous expedient



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for any purchaser or owner or possessor of property to employ someone to manage the same for him."

Educating the Outsider

Some outsiders whose information on farming in Western Canada consists in the belief that all that the farmers grow here is wheat, must have received the surprise of their lives if they took the trouble to read the list of prizes and awards made at the recent livestock exhibitions at Toronto and Chicago. The showing made by Western livestock must be a source of pride to every farmer, for, judging by reports, the western farmer, as a general rule, is very

much interested in pure-bred livestock. The way pure-bred livestock is bought up through Guide Classified Ads. is illustrated by the following extract from a letter written us by Fred Wiley, of Heward, Sask. He had advertised Registered Premier Yorkshires, and speaking of results said:

"I am very well satisfied with the results, which speak well for the medium of your paper."



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A New Cattle Policy

By W. F. Stevens

The embargo is off. Three years of almost constant agitation on the part of stock growers in Canada, cattle feeders in Scotland and consumers generally in England has at last borne fruit. During that time Western Canadian cattlemen have suffered untold losses because of the heavy import duty imposed by the United States on cattle going into that country and the absence of an alternative market to which our western off-grass cattle could be sent. The alternative market has at last been opened by the removal of the embargo, but our ability to supply it with the class of cattle wanted has been materially reduced, largely because of the delay in fulfilling the promise made to Canada during the war.

However, even at this late date, the announcement that the embargo is off should have a steady effect on the market for desirable feeder cattle because many Canadian stockmen will now be inclined to withhold from market animals they would otherwise have sold, and many others will be induced to "stock up" who would not otherwise have done so. The reduced ocean rate will also contribute to the same end.

The question arises, what is necessary to be done that Western Canadian farmers and cattlemen may profit by the change, and the cattle feeders of Scotland and the consuming public of England may not be disappointed in their expectations in connection with it? Let me say at the outset that the growers of the special dairy breeds cannot hope to derive any direct benefit from it excepting as a market for high class females. No greater mistake could be made than to send over steers showing unmistakable signs of Jersey, Ayrshire or Holstein breeding. Steers of dual-purpose breeding, if properly grown, will pass and will compare favorably with steers of similar breeding from Ireland, but they will not constitute the good sellers at Glasgow and Dundee.

Capitalizing New Opportunity

The kinds that will be sought for are steers of Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus breeding, which as calves followed their mothers for five or six months and were hay and grain fed during at least the first winter of their lives. But the class for which a premium will be paid and which will find ready sale, even on a glutted market, is the class that commands a premium on the Smithfield market, London, when dressed. These are the blacks and blue greys. They are the progeny of Angus or Galloway stock, either pure-bred or crossed with Shorthorns. These breeds are preferred because they take on a high degree of finish without becoming patchy. The Angus are especially favored by the butchers and consumers because they carry a large amount of beef in proportion to the size of bone. A Shorthorn cross is favored by feeders, because such animals attain a larger size and are less excitable than pure-breds of either Angus or Galloway breeding.

The western stock grower who has a herd of grade Shorthorn cows of good size and depth of flesh, and who desires to "get in" on this trade cannot do better than to breed them to an Angus bull—a pure-bred of course; but he should spay his heifers and ship them along with the steers, because females thus bred are not good animals from which to breed again. The owner of a small herd will perhaps find it best to maintain his breeding herd by the occasional purchase of a few head of desirable females of Shorthorn breeding; the owner of a larger herd would probably be better advised to select from 25 to 50 head of his best cows and breed them to Shorthorn bulls, using the female offspring to replace animals lost or disposed of because of barrenness or old age.

There are in Western Canada a few herds of Galloways. Animals of this breed, if grown on the range, are usually too wild and are frequently too small to be much sought for by Old Country feeders, but if cows of this breed are bred to white Shorthorn bulls, they produce the famous blue-greys that are always in keen demand by feeders of high class beefs the world over. They also attain a desirable size and are much

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quieter and become accustomed to hand feeding much quicker than do the pure-bred Galloways.

Hornless cattle are generally preferred by Old Country feeders to horned ones. Such animals are safer to handle on the road, in the pasture or the feed lots. They also bruise one another much less in the ears when being shipped to Great Britain.

Eggs in January

Cold Weather Has No Terrors for the Hens in these Flocks

Building Up the Laying Strain

OUR methods of breeding, feeding and housing has given us a flock of heavy-laying birds. Last winter, 1921-22, 93 pullets laid 566 dozen and ten eggs from November 1 till April 1." That is the experience in his own words of S. Truesdale, Bowsman River, Man., who keeps White Wyandottes.

In describing his breeding operations, Mr. Truesdale says: "I started into the White Wyandottes five years ago. Up to that time I had Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, both breeds being very nice to look at but a failure on the egg question. Some time before this I had been watching all the papers for records of different breeds, and my fancy was taken by a White Wyandotte pullet that had a very heavy yield. As a result I bought one pullet and one cockerel of this breed at a fancy price, and a setting of eggs from another breeder. From this pullet I hatched ten pullets and eleven cockerels, and from the setting four pullets and three cockerels. The following spring I mated the best cockerel of the three to the ten pullets, and raised to maturity about 200 cockerels and pullets.

"That winter I watched the egg-laying contests very closely to get a line on the best laying pens, and have done so every winter since, and have been successful in getting a cockerel or a setting of eggs from the owner of the pen which was doing best in the contest.

"In December of each year I watch the nests very closely and get the twelve best pullets right off the nest and put rings on their legs, placing them back on the nest after doing so. About March 1, I put the pullets with the rings on in the breeding pen with the cockerel that I have selected through the contest. The balance of the flock lay for the market, and no cockerels are allowed with them.

"By practicing this plan each year, I have built up a flock that any man would be proud of. Just a few more words on the two breeds I discarded: if I had taken the liking to them that I have taken to the Wyandottes, I have no doubt that I could have developed them into just as good layers as my present flock."

Earned Money on Purchased Feed

The winter egg problem is settled so far as Mrs. R. Barclay, Elnora, Alta., is concerned. She outlines her method of caring for her flock, the principal ingredient of which seems a love for animals and a sympathetic understand-

market. This is a matter of much more importance to the Old Country feeder than to the Canadian. The growers of horned cattle are always wise to dehorn them, no matter where they purpose marketing them. They are especially well advised to dehorn all cattle that they purpose shipping as feeders to Great Britain.

ing of their needs. As for the response she gets read this: "Sure, I get winter eggs," says she, "and the money I get for them is what keeps us alive in the winter. One winter we had to buy grain for them, and they doubled the price of the grain for us and I think some more."

Buffs Worked Under Difficulties

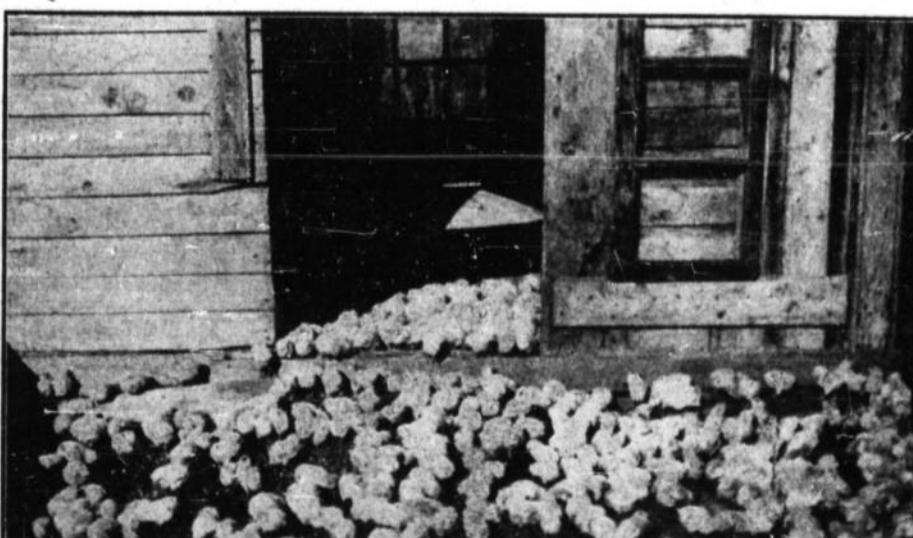
W. H. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask., demonstrated both negatively and positively some of the principles involved in winter egg raising. He admits that his Buff Orpingtons do not have much of a chance as they share accommodation with his pure-bred Berkshire pigs. At that, his birds last winter began to lay December 15. On January 10 he got 25 eggs from 42 hens and from then on got from 18 to 25 regularly. He says "In the morning we fed oat and barley chop mixed and heated with hot water or milk when we had it. In about two hours, the feeding board was cleared and covered with straw into which was thrown oats and wheat screenings. Oyster shell was always before them. I found that if the oyster shell ran out, the eggs stopped. By evening the feeding board (on a level three feet above the floor) was cleared and the hogs bedded with the straw."

Winter Eggs in N. Manitoba

"My hens laid well last winter," says Mrs. R. Nelson, Grandview, Man. "I had 115 pullets, and on some days in January, I got as high as 49 eggs. They commenced laying in December and by March, I was getting 75 eggs a day. They were all pullets, moved to their winter quarters about the first of November. Their feed consisted of oats and wheat, morning and night; soft mash at noon. They had milk and water to drink, and grit and oyster shell before them all the time. Green feed was mixed in the mash."

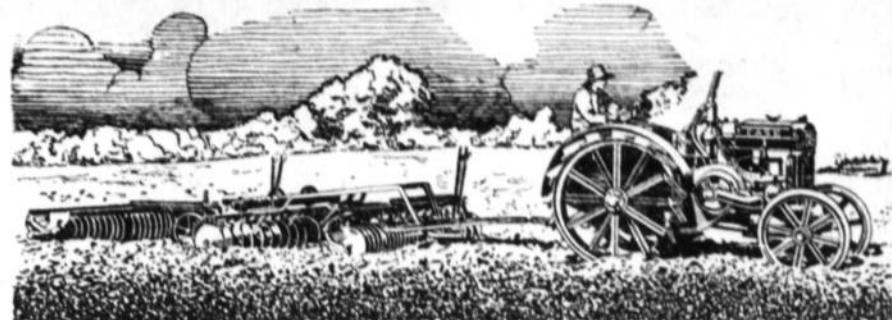
Fall Feeding for Winter Eggs

Mrs. H. E. Fisher, Qu'Appelle, Sask., who gets eggs every winter, has this to say on the subject, by way of emphasizing the need of pushing pullets right along, as against the belief that only early hatched pullets will lay in the winter: "Owing to a change of homes, I had no chicks come off the nest one summer until July 3. They were fed well and began to lay January 1. If for various causes the chickens are not fed well through the fall, we get no eggs till February, whether late or early hatched."



Early Hatches for Winter Layers

White Leghorn chicks belonging to Mrs. Earl Cook's flock, Pincher, Alta., leaving the brooder house to enjoy the spring sunshine.



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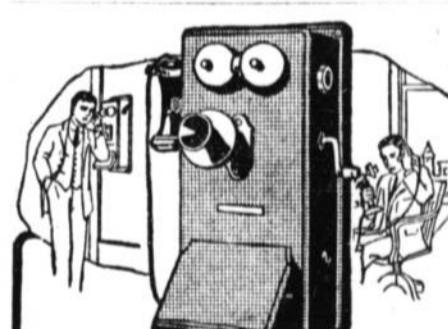
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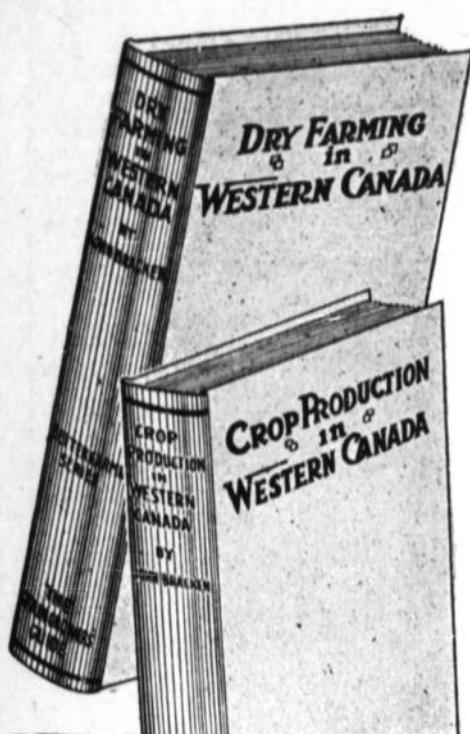
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Crerar Discusses Wheat Board

Continued from Page 7

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Hon. John Bracken

By Hon. John Bracken

A complete manual on all field crops common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparations to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's leading crop authority and in simple language anyone can understand. Combines the best practical experience with the latest scientific information. Written solely with the idea of enabling the average farmer to get the greatest profit from the crops he grows.

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See Particulars on Page 23

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Jan. 17, '23

opponents to say that the farmers were seeking selfish ends?

He could understand, because of the serious condition of agriculture just now, why the farmers wanted the wheat board, but he was convinced it was in the long run an illusory hope. The best hope lay in a reduction of the cost of production and one of the factors in making for high production costs was the tariff. There was a plank in the platform of the farmers demanding a lower tariff. The farmers had now 43 western representatives in the House of Commons; after redistribution they might have 50, but that number could not get the necessary tariff reduction.

The East, declared Mr. Crerar, does not look upon the tariff as the West does, yet it is necessary to get the support of the East before tariff reduction can be effected. But in the East the demand for a wheat board is regarded as meaning an increase in the price of flour, bran and shorts. How was it possible to get the East to support the western demand for a lower tariff when the East regards the demand for a wheat board by the western farmers as equivalent to asking the eastern farmer to pay more for his feed and the consumer more for his flour.

That was why he spoke frankly on the wheat board. It violated the principle of liberty which was solemnly affirmed by the association and it tended to alienate support in other parts of the country for economic reforms that were necessary to the betterment of the country.

What were the reforms that were urgently needed. Reduction of the tariff; extension of markets; improvements in banking facilities; reduced freight rate and better transportation facilities. Those reforms could never be secured by the western farmers acting alone. They must have sufficient support from the rest of Canada and from other classes to enable them to secure the necessary legislation.

That led him to another question which had been called "broadening out." Canada was a democratic country and its government rested upon the people. Every citizen had a voice in the formation of the government, and that was right because government was a matter for all the people. All were interested in it and so far as they were trying to reach the same goal of human welfare there should be unity in common policies. Those whose aims were identical should share in the strife and in the joy of achievement. He would like to see a Progressive association in every municipality in Manitoba and the other provinces, taking into its ranks all those of common beliefs in public policy, and every constituency with an organization built up of the municipal associations, the constituencies again built into provincial organizations and the latter into a national organization. He believed in building from the ground up, and the organizations he proposed would be thoroughly democratic in character and constitution.

The great bulwarks of the old political partyism were the patronage system, secret campaign funds, and private payment of election expenses. The farmers had condemned all three and he believed that a political party freed from these evils could be kept on a higher moral plane. An organization was needed to push the Progressive cause in other parts of Canada and it must be an agency to give free expression to the will of the people. The hope of democracy rests in the people taking an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of government and realizing their responsibility in public affairs, and he could not see any way of accomplishing this except by people organizing for the promotion of the things which by consent are deemed desirable and necessary for public welfare.

Mr. Crerar concluded with a fine tribute to the new leader of the Progressives, Robert Forke, and he urged that solid support be given him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Crerar's speech, the following resolution was moved by John Arnott: "Resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, sincerely hope the Hon. T. A. Crerar will continue to be member for Marquette, and we desire to express our hearty appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered our cause during his parliamentary career."

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

the Council of Agriculture and Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Canadian Banking System

Mr. Ward spoke on the banking question. There was nothing mysterious about banking any more than any other business, said Mr. Ward, and as banking was a semi-public service it was desirable that the public should know something about it. The banker dealt in credit; he bought it from depositors and sold to borrowers, making his profit on the difference between what he paid and what he charged. The conditions upon which banks may be opened as laid down in the Canadian Bank Act were outlined by Mr. Ward, who stated that in 1900 Canada had 36 banks with 700 branches, while now there were 17 chartered banks with over 4,300 branches.

The note issue of the banks and the regulation of it according to law were explained by Mr. Ward, and the relation of note issues to gold and the security for the notes were also dealt with in a clear and popular manner. In 1921, said Mr. Ward, Canadian banks received in interest \$100,000,000, they paid their depositors \$35,500,000, leaving a balance in favor of the banks of \$64,500,000. The net profits of the banks in 1921 amounted to \$22,250,000. The chief defects of the banking system, Mr. Ward declared to be: Interest rates are too high; loans are for too short a period for farmers; it led to a formidable concentration of wealth. Dealing with remedies he quoted the resolution passed by the Council of Agriculture calling for an enquiry into the banking system and favoring reforms which would bring the banking system into closer relation with the farmers and avoid the evils of concentration of wealth. Mr. Ward also explained the constitution of the state-owned bank of Australia.

Mayor Farmer, of Winnipeg, extended to the convention a hearty invitation to hold its next annual meeting in Winnipeg.

The speech of Hon. T. A. Crerar appears elsewhere in this issue.

Thursday Morning Session

The first part of the morning session, Thursday, was occupied in completing the program of the U.F.W.M. Following this, balloting for vice-president took place. The following were put in nomination for the position: J. M. Allan, C. Baxted, J. Bennett, W. G. Blair, R. F. Chapman, G. H. Henderson, D. Hill, J. J. Hill, I. Ingleson, Roy

Johnson, F. Leclair, Ed. McConnell, Miss Mildred McMurray, D. G. McKenzie; Roderick McKenzie, J. McKenzie, A. J. M. Poole, W. G. Rathwell, F. Ransom, Ben Richardson, H. R. Richardson, J. Seal, C. S. Stevenson, C. L. Stoney, G. W. Tovel, W. G. Weir, Peter Wright. All withdrew except W. G. Blair, D. G. McKenzie, R. F. Chapman and J. J. Hill. Messrs. Blair and Hill were apparently not present in the convention when their names were called by the president. Their names therefore stood on the ballot paper. The voting resulted in the election of D. G. McKenzie, who suitably expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

Cream Grading

A. McKay, manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., spoke on co-operation in the dairying business. He urged an extension of mixed farming, which he said would enable the farmers to produce wheat more economically, and that was necessary because farmers had to sell their wheat in an open world market. The success of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. was shown in the increased butter output from 371,000 pounds in 1921 to 865,000 pounds in 1922.

A delegate stated that there was only a difference of two cents a pound between the price for sweet and sour cream, and that it did not pay to go to the trouble to keep cream sweet. Mr. McKay replied that at the present time the difference was five cents a pound, and it had been much higher. In the course of the discussion a resolution was introduced which, stating the development of the dairying industry and the increase in cream production, asked that the U.F.M. request the "provincial government at its coming session, to pass an act making cream grading compulsory by official government cream graders." Delegates pointed out that this meant an increase in public expenditure when the demand was for economy, but the mover of the resolution stated that the manufacturers of butter had agreed to foot the bill. Had the manufacturer's of butter making so much money that they could afford to pay this cost of inspection? asked a delegate. Mr. McKay in reply stated, that a good system of grading would mean a financial benefit to the manufacturers, as it would raise the quality of western butter and give them a better chance in the competitive market. Mr. Sears, fraternal delegate from the U.F.A., explained the Alberta system. He said that immediately the government graders were put on the price of good quality cream went up five cents a pound. The resolution was carried.

W. R. Wood, secretary of the U.F.M., raised the question of the relation of the U.F.M. to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., on the board of which he sat from the executive of the U.F.M. It was moved that the U.F.M. was in sympathy with the co-operative dairying movement, and that the board keep in touch with co-operative enterprises. A delegate urged that the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. do more advertising. The resolution was passed.

One Man, One Job

Mrs. Elliott moved that the resolution passed by the convention last year that members of parliament should not hold executive positions in the association, be rescinded. Her motion was seconded by J. Bennett and strongly supported by A. J. M. Poole, who denounced in vigorous language the lack of faith in the leaders of the organization shown in such resolutions as that one passed last year. President Burnell said that his interpretation of last year's resolution was that the association thought one heavy job was enough for one man and that it implied no disparagement of the members it excluded from executive offices. Geo. Compton, M.P.P. for Manitou, supported Mrs. Elliott's resolution; J. L. Brown, M.P. for Lisgar, stated that the objection to last year's resolution was that it tied the hands of the organization in the election of executive officers. He thought the choice of members of the executive should be decided by each convention according to its own judgment.

The convention adjourned for lunch without coming to a vote on the question.

Afternoon Session

A. Glenn, fraternal delegate from the Trustees' Association, spoke on a better school system for rural districts. He pointed out how the school district could improve conditions for both teachers and children, and he urged the association to reaffirm its policy adopted in the provincial political platform for campaign for municipal school boards.

A. J. McPhail, secretary of the S.G.G.A., conveyed fraternal greetings from that body. He congratulated the U.F.W.M. upon the vigorous manner in which they were attacking grave social and economic questions. He thought the farmers would have been in a better position today if they had concentrated on major problems and not so much on matters of minor importance.

Hudson Bay Railway

There was no more important question coming before the convention, declared J. A. Campbell, who was billed to speak on the Hudson Bay Railway, than the question of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. He went back to the beginning of the agitation for the railway and traced it through its political fortunes down to its commencement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government in 1910. Work was stopped in 1911 by the Conservative government which undertook further investigations, but later continued the established policy. Work was not, he said, stopped finally by the war but, he believed, on account of pressure from certain interests in Montreal. Over \$20,000,000 had been spent on the line and yet it was proposed to tear up part of the road and postpone indefinitely the completion of the road. This, he believed, was also the result of the activity of eastern interests, and it was necessary for the West to counter this activity. Work on the railway was dropped in 1918; in 1919 work on the Welland Canal was commenced which showed that neither economy nor the war was the cause for stopping work on the Hudson Bay Railway. The road was both feasible and practical, and was a natural course for the flowing of western commerce and trade. The Hudson Bay Railway was the only public works on which the government had shown much desire to practice economy. In eastern ports and in Vancouver, much money had been spent on harbor improvements. The West was building the line itself, for some years ago land was set aside to pay for the project, and \$28,000,000 worth had been sold, of which \$15,000,000 had been collected. Mr. Campbell stated that he had an interview with Sir Henry Thornton, who told him that he would look thoroughly into the Hudson Bay Railway, get the most reliable information, take the best advice available, and try to come to a decision without delay. If steel was being pulled up on the line he gave assurance that it would be stopped. Mr. Campbell urged the farmers to continue to give solid support to the Hudson Bay Railway.

Tax Penalties

T. J. Hubie introduced the intricate subject of taxation penalties. He contended that the farmers today are not in a position to pay up their taxes promptly, and that the penalties on arrears of taxes were so heavy as to be properly described as extortionate. Penalties, he said, should be no heavier than enough to compensate the municipality for the costs of any borrowing that may be made necessary through taxation arrears. Penalties were heavier in Manitoba than in other provinces and in fairness they should be reduced.

A scheme for the marketing of wheat upon a voluntary basis was put before the convention by J. P. Kenny, secretary of the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange. Mr. Kenny claimed for his scheme that it would ensure an abundance of competition among buyers of grain; a lower rate of commission for grain buyers; the highest price for the farmers the world's markets afford; the value of the mixing of grain to the farmer and less cheating of farmers at both country and terminal elevators. The scheme consisted of membership in the Fort William Exchange with the establishment of a sample market.

At this point Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National

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See Page 23

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Railways, was introduced to the convention. They were all engaged, Sir Henry said, in a joint enterprise, that of making the Canadian National Railways pay, and it could only be made to pay in the proportion that it was made useful to the people of Canada. Two things were essential—a loyal efficient hardworking staff of employees and a satisfied clientele. He was satisfied the staff was zealous and capable and what he had seen of the Canadian people assured him of their hearty co-operation. The Canadian National Railway linked producer and consumer. The basis principle of freight rates was that the farmer must enjoy such service and such rates as will enable him to successfully compete with grain growers of other countries, and it must also encourage additional acreage coming under cultivation. He hoped they would eventually reach that condition.

Referring to the question of mixed farming he said he could not see why Canada should import Danish butter, Chinese eggs and New Zealand mutton. In agricultural products Canada should be self-contained. In conclusion he said, that as president of the Canadian National Railways he wanted to help them, and he wanted them to help him, and he hoped as time went on he would become more acquainted with their mutual problems.

The committee on resolutions brought in the amended resolution on lake freights which read:

"Whereas, the lake freights from Port Arthur and Fort William to Georgian Bay ports and Port Colbourne charged by Canadian carriers have been greatly in excess of rates to Buffalo during the past season;

"Therefore we demand that at the next session of parliament our coastal laws be so amended as to permit the freest possible competition in lake transportation;

"And also, that the government appoint a body or enlarge the powers of some existing body, with a view to establishing a degree of control over the fixing of lake rates."

The resolution was carried.

Wheat grading was the subject of a resolution from several locals. It expressed dissatisfaction with the present grading and asked that "the Central U.F.M. Board appoint a committee to investigate these causes of dissatisfaction and to make suggestions for improvement in the present system of inspecting and grading our wheat."

The resolution was passed with little discussion.

The Wheat Board

Debate on Wheat Marketing was on the following resolution; moved by C. S. Watkins:

"Whereas, present grain marketing conditions are very unsatisfactory;

"Therefore, whilst still strongly affirming our belief in the co-operative principle, we urge as an expedient that the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta governments get together and devise a workable scheme for a wheat board."

The mover of the resolution expressed a preference for a co-operative system, but something had to be done immediately and the wheat board was the only thing in sight that promised immediate relief.

R. F. Chapman urged that a compulsory board was a necessity at the present time, because the farmers were not in a position to organize a voluntary co-operative system. That a wheat board would stabilize prices, give the small shippers as good a price as the large ones, and would be no more compulsory than the present system was contended by many speakers.

The legislation for a board was already in existence, declared another delegate, and it was up to the convention to accept the legislation adopted in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and not upset everything by trying to get something new. He moved as amendment to the resolution that the existing legislation be accepted.

Delegate Hadland, of Woodnorth, said they should ask for a board only as a temporary measure and afterwards devote their attention to a co-operative pool and if possible an international pool.

wheat board there was an equal danger from a voluntary co-operative scheme.

Resentment at the intimation that in seeking for a compulsory wheat board they were violating the principles of the U.F.M. was expressed by Delegate Dodds, of Mather. The board was asked for merely to eliminate the parasites between the producer and the consumer. The board could not control or fix prices, but it could get for the farmer all that the market would give. There was a sense in which compulsion was wrong, there was a sense in which it was not wrong; it was not wrong when used to secure justice. The board was now an absolute necessity and therefore it was not immoral in the sense that protection was immoral.

Adjournment.

Evening Session

Robert Richardson, of Swan River, resumed the debate on the wheat board at the evening session. He believed that the wheat board enabled the man with a small crop to get a better price.

R. E. H. Morgan emphasized the temporary character of the wheat board. He believed that the association had missed the path of co-operation; if they had stood by their original principles they would not have needed a wheat board today. He favored a system similar to that of the Californian fruit growers, and he advised his hearers to read the articles on that system which had appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide. Undoubtedly the farmers wanted

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the company on the wheat board question. Mr. Rice-Jones quoted from a resolution of the U.G.G. to the effect that the company was prepared to give its hearty support to either a co-operative plan or a temporary wheat board, as decided upon by the provincial associations. If the wheat board was not established the U.G.G. would endeavor to work out a co-operative system.

If the U.G.G. and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company got together as proposed by Premier Dunning, could they evolve a co-operative plan for the marketing of the crop of 1923? Mr. Rice-Jones was asked. "Yes," he replied, "provided the farmers got whole heartedly behind it and no unforeseen contingencies arose." Mr. Rice-Jones answered quite a number of questions on a compulsory wheat board and a voluntary wheat pool, and also questions on wheat marketing. Consideration of those farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta who were in an even worse position than the farmers in Manitoba was urged by a delegate, who expressed the opinion that three years from now they would be glad they had demanded a wheat board. The resolution was finally amended by the insertion of the word "temporary" before the word "expedient," and in the amended shape was carried with only a handful of dissentients.

The constitution and objects of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were outlined to the convention by J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, who gave, in some detail, the activities of the council in carrying out the desires of the provincial associations of the farmers, as expressed through their conventions.

The convention was then addressed by Robert Forke, M.P., and R. E. Hoey. Mr. Forke's speech appears in another column in this issue.

Mr. Hoey was in good form and delivered an inspiring address, marked by considerable eloquence and touched with deep feeling.

He paid tribute to the ability and work of both Robert Forke and T. A. Crerar. "I cannot," said Mr. Hoey, "believe that the farmers of Canada are interested today alone in the form of political organization. They are interested in organization as a means to an end and that end is the economic salvation of the agriculturalists of Canada." The farmer is in the position today of supplying food to warring Europe at less than the cost of production and yet when those nations

U.F.M. Board for 1923

Hon. President, J. W. Scallion.
President, C. Burnell
Vice-President, D. G. McKenzie
Secretary, W. R. Wood

Provencher District	Roy Tolton, Otterburne
Brandon	J. M. Allan, Brandon
Portage la Prairie	J. Barret, Bagot
Neepawa	A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood
Dauphin	Mr. Blaine, Makinak
Marquette	C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake
Selkirk	F. O. Sargent, Petersfield
Macdonald	W. G. Weir
Swan-River	R. F. McVeety, Swan River
Souris	R. F. Chapman
Lisgar	P. Wright, Myrtle
Springfield	B. Edie, Dugald

That we had the best marketing system in the world, was the claim of Delegate Dickenson, of Solsgirth. Bad as conditions were in Canada, he said, they were worse in every other agricultural country in the world. They should go slowly about interfering with the present system, for if the wheat board made a mistake the results would be incalculably disastrous. If the West had as big a crop next year as it had this, the wheat board would not be able to feed the market and the glut would be as bad as under the present system.

Extreme measures were necessary to meet the extreme situation, declared Delegate Best, that was why they wanted the wheat board and if they had a board for a year or two they would see their way better to creating a co-operative voluntary pool.

Douglas Hill, of Douglas Plains, referring to the objection of the Eastern farmers to the wheat board said they should stand with Saskatchewan and Alberta, rather than seek a probably mythical alliance with the East. If there was a danger of a mistake by the

a wheat board of some kind.

H. R. Richardson, Roblin, supported the resolution on the ground that conditions in Europe were even worse than in 1919, while H. Ransom, Souris, opposed because he did not think a wheat board was practicable, but he did believe in co-operation. He understood that if the farmers' commercial companies were getting 50 per cent. of the wheat they could ignore the grain exchange and make them both straight co-operative associations.

W. J. Lovey, M.P., Macdonald, stated that if the federal government had established the wheat board as in 1919, an injunction would certainly have been taken against it. He also referred to the attitude of Eastern members of the Progressive party, who looked upon the wheat board as a form of protection, but he nevertheless believed the wheat board was needed and he therefore supported the resolution.

At the request of the convention Mr. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., spoke in reply to a question as to the attitude of

Announcing Campaign Judges

With just a few more days to go before the credits are counted and the winners are announced, all candidates will be interested and glad to hear that we have secured the five judges mentioned here. These men are all prominent in the business world and well known to the farming people. Every candidate is assured of a most careful count—no favoritism will be shown any one candidate.

The judges, we believe, are the best selection that could be made. Mr. Brennan, Mr. MacKenzie and Prof. Broderick have already consented to undertake these duties on the evening of Wednesday, January 24, and though no definite word has been received from Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Wood, they have assured us that if it is at all possible they will be here to fill their important posts. Should Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Wood find it impossible to be on hand, their places will be filled by suitable substitutes.

The Burroughs Adding Machine Company have kindly loaned two electric machines, and they will be operated by expert operators from this company.

The Judges

K. W. Brennan, C.A.

Manager, John Scott & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Hugh MacKenzie, Barrister

MacKenzie & Campbell, Barristers.

Prof. F. W. Broderick

Prof. of Horticulture, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Thos. Turnbull

President, Winnipeg Local, United Farmers of Manitoba.

W. R. Wood

Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba.

seek to repay us in clothes and other industrial products we shut them out by the artificial barrier of the tariff.

Mr. Hoey denounced as one of the most demoralizing influences the tendency to look to other agencies to provide what people have power to provide for themselves. Canada had the opportunity today to take her place in the forefront in co-operative effort, and it remains to be seen how we shall grasp that opportunity.

Mr. Hoey professed that he was not as optimistic over the political situation as many others were. Canada has all the factors that go to make up for disruptive movements and the stage is set for action. The Canadian French section practically isolated and Western Canada without cabinet representation in the most critical time in her history. There is a tremendous responsibility resting on the government, but there is also a tremendous responsibility resting on the Progressives. The Progressives had by their rejection of fusion accepted responsibility for spreading their ideals into other parts of the Dominion.

As to the form of organization necessary Mr. Hoey described the local associations "as the arteries from which the movement must draw its life." He saw nothing incompatible between a national organization and local autonomy. We must have leaders as well as organization and we must develop in ourselves a consciousness of our responsibilities as citizens.

Friday Morning Session

A report from the board of directors suggesting the possibility of establishing a system of group life insurance for the membership of the U.F.M., which would secure straight life insurance as near actual cost as possible, was placed before the convention. General endorsement of the plan was given by the convention and the board was instructed to work out the details.

Amendment of the law with regard to the stamping of cheques to compel the issuer to defray cost of stamps and not charge such cost in their accounts, was asked for in a resolution from a number of locals. The resolution was passed.

Revision of the provincial voters' list so as to secure a complete expression of the will of the people, and the incorporation in the Election Act of the right of a qualified voter whose name did not appear on the voters' list to vote after making the necessary declaration, formed the subject of two resolutions accepted by the convention.

A resolution from the Marais local that the name of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be change to The National Executive of the United Farmers of Canada, and that the commercial companies withdraw from the organization, was rejected by a practically unanimous vote.

Souris district was responsible for a resolution that the sessional indemnity of the Manitoba legislature be reduced to \$1,500. The resolution was tabled by an overwhelming majority.

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., laid before the convention a plan for co-operative selling of cattle. Under this new plan cattle would be sorted on the primary market and then either sold there or consigned to some other market where they can be sold to better advantage. All the profits made by the plan will go to the shippers instead of going, as formerly, to dealers and speculators. Co-operative shipping, said Mr. Rice-Jones, which they began in Alberta in 1914, had become common over this continent; it was now necessary to go a step further and inaugurate a system of co-operative selling. Estimated on a percentage basis, there was no product of the farm upon which there was a greater spread between producers' and consumers' price than livestock. The consumers' price was frequently 300 per cent above that received by the producer. There was undoubtedly a large sum to be saved the farmer in the complete marketing of his livestock, and the plan he had outlined was intended to accomplish this. Complete details of the plan were given in a circular which could be obtained from the offices of the United Grain Growers Ltd.

The plan evoked considerable discussion, which culminated in the following resolution:

"Resolved that we endorse the principle of co-operative cattle selling as outlined by Mr. Rice-Jones, and that it be adopted and put into practice immediately."

A long debate took place on the question of the next meeting place of the annual convention. Mayor Cater made a strong plea for Brandon, but the convention decided by ballot vote that the next annual convention be held in Winnipeg.

Afternoon Session

Demand for investigation into the grain trade was contained in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the sum of \$40,000 has been set aside for an enquiry into the whole of the grain trade;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention places itself on record as demanding that such enquiry be undertaken forthwith."

Funding Farmers' Debt

The proposal for a funding of the farmers' debts as placed in the hands of a special committee by the Council of Agriculture, was explained by J. W. Ward, secretary of the Council. The proposal involved the creation of a financial corporation which would provide means for the discharge of individual creditors by long-term loans, repayable on the amortization plan. The farmer would thus have his debts held by one institution and repayment would be spread over a number of years, the corporation issuing to the respective creditors bonds to the amount of their interest in the consolidated debt. The following resolution was moved by T. McIlwraith and carried:

"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has appointed a committee to investigate and report on a solution of the pressing need for long-term loans permitting the farmer of Western Canada to consolidate his indebtedness on a basis similar to that provided ordinary industrial and commercial enterprises,

"And, whereas, even preliminary investigation has demonstrated conclusively the necessity of supplementing where economically possible the ordinary source of mortgage loans with a supply of money repayable over an extended period, to enable the amortization over a long term of years of the present agricultural indebtedness, with due safeguards against overlapping of loan organizations already existing, thus stimulating better farming methods and reducing the tendency to gamble for quick profits, the principles of lending to be at the same time economically sound and on a business basis;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention do ask its board of directors to confer with like bodies in the other western provinces and with the Dominion and western provincial governments, and to take such steps as may be necessary to arrange, if possible, that an adequate supply of mortgage money be made available to the farmers of Western Canada on the long-term amortization plan to permit a consolidation of funding of their indebtedness;

"And that this convention do heartily approve of the policy of the government of this province and the Dominion government lending every aid and support to any such measure which should adhere to sound business and economic principles, and be devised to grant the greatest relief to the greatest number in the shortest possible space of time."

A motion that the convention recommend Peter Wright to the position on the Manitoba Agricultural College board, rendered vacant by the death of R. J. Avison, was referred to the board of directors.

That a law should be passed which would enable a farmer to declare himself unable to pay in full all his creditors, but willing that his produce should be sold and a pro rata division of the proceeds be made among his creditors, was expressed in a resolution moved by L. L. Dickinson, Solsgirth, which was carried.

The question of immigration was brought before the convention in the following resolution:

"Whereas, in order to further the development and prosperity of this country it is necessary to have settlers for our agricultural lands.

"Whereas, the condition of agriculture is deplorable;

"Therefore be it resolved that whilst endorsing the federal immigration policy, the Dominion government be urged to devote its best energies to the betterment of agricultural conditions as a first step to the successful carrying out of this policy."

The resolution was passed without discussion.

Premier Bracken Speaks

At this point in the proceedings the chairman introduced to the convention Premier Bracken. After a few complimentary remarks, Premier Bracken said they would expect from him some statement on the wheat board resolution which had been passed by the convention. The government had been struggling with the problem for some time. "We realize," he said, "that the proposed wheat board has some advantages and some disadvantages and some objectionable features. We realize also that there is greater divergence of opinion in Manitoba respecting the scheme than in the other prairie provinces, and that the province of Manitoba stands to gain less and lose more than the other provinces because of its early harvest and nearness to market.

"We realize it is not the best permanent solution of the marketing problem, and that a co-operative plan developed and controlled by the farmers' organizations is the only satisfactory permanent solution.

"I cannot say what the government will do. The caucus of government supporters decided to test opinion in the constituencies and the result will determine their course of action. But in view of the almost unanimous vote in favor of the wheat board, in view also of the serious economic conditions now obtaining in the West, in view also of the fact that the Dominion government and the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta had passed legislation providing for a wheat board, and that to refuse to co-operate would embarrass the board and reduce the prospect of success, I am prepared to recommend to our group that legislation similar to that already passed by Saskatchewan and Alberta be introduced in the legislature, provided there is reasonable assurance they can secure suitable men for the head of the board; that the Dominion government and the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta pass the necessary orders-in-council to make the legislation already passed effective, and that the governments of all three prairie provinces and the farmers' organization deliberately state their intention to lay plans to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory proposition to take the place of the wheat board. However, I am not prepared to take the responsibility for sacrificing Manitoba's advantages for more than one year."

Mr. Bracken made it plain that he was speaking merely as one member of the government, and not for the government. His remarks were received with hearty applause.

A resolution from Marquette that the U.F.M. "should again take up the work of securing suitable farm help from the Old Country, and thus encourage the bringing in of desirable emigrants," was referred to the executive.

Rev. H. G. Salton (Marais) moved that "the Provincial Agricultural College and the University of Manitoba be amalgamated." He moved this, he said, in the interests of a better educational system for the province. After a long discussion, which often wandered from the subject, the resolution was tabled.

Complete Hudson Bay Railway

Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was urged in the following resolution, sponsored by C. S. Stevenson:

"Whereas, the government has already expended some \$20,000,000 in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway,

"And, whereas, it is estimated that this railroad could be completed to the Hudson Bay for approximately \$5,000,000;

"Therefore be it resolved that the greatest pressure be brought to bear on the present government to complete the project. We would urge the provincial governments of the three western prov-

inces to co-operate and jointly complete this route."

A delegate who had spent many years in Hudson Bay district said it was necessary to discover if it was possible to get the wheat from the Bay to Liverpool. He had seen icebergs in the Bay 15 miles long. Other delegates with seafaring experiences saw no difficulty that was insurmountable in the navigation of either the Straits or the Bay. J. Kennedy urged caution and the securing of the fullest possible information on the question, say, by a commission upon which would be representatives of the western farmers. The resolution when put was carried without a dissenting vote.

Approval of the existing temperance legislation of Manitoba, belief that it had promoted sobriety, thrift and industry in spite of opposition and deliberate violation of the law, objection to the use of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and a pledge to whole-hearted support of the temperance cause in the coming referendum, were expressed in a resolution coming from a number of locals. It was adopted without discussion.

F. W. Ransom moved: "Whereas, moral benefit in a national way can best be determined and made permanent through the school; therefore we urge that the teaching of the harmful effects of alcohol and tobacco receive greater emphasis in all elementary schools." If we are to carry out the great ideals set before them, they must begin with the children, said Mr. Ransom, in a strong plea for a broader view of the function of the school. The resolution was adopted.

Evening Session

A long discussion took place at the evening session on a resolution favoring the establishment of a national bank. Money, credit, inflation and deflation figured in the debate, and eventually the following was carried:

"That this convention ask the Dominion government to establish a Canadian national bank, to be operated in competition with the established banks and to possess all the powers enjoyed by the chartered banks under the Canadian Bank Act."

Mr. Kenny, of the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange, answered questions in connection with the scheme of wheat marketing which he laid before the convention on Friday afternoon. The discussion resolved itself mainly into the pros and cons of a sample market, the convention taking no action on the proposal.

Support of the system of rural credits, expressed in a resolution from Neepawa, was carried, and also a resolution expressing satisfaction with the success achieved by the Manitoba Provincial Savings Bank.

Municipal tax penalties were the subject of a resolution sponsored by W. Downs, of Holland, providing for amendment of the Municipal Act:

"That there be five per cent. added to unpaid taxes at the 15th of December instead of 10 per cent., as at present, and 5 per cent. at the first of March, instead of 7 per cent., as at present." It was pointed out that the question affected school districts, municipalities and the province, and that it should be dealt with by all the bodies concerned in joint conference. The matter was ultimately referred to the Union of Municipalities.

Arising out of Premier Bracken's statement on the wheat board, G. W. Stovel moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the wheat board proposal has been advanced only as a temporary expedient,

"And, whereas, we believe that some other co-operative plan of marketing must be evolved as a permanent solution;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention instruct its provincial board, in conjunction with our commercial companies and, if possible, the other provincial associations, to make a thorough study of the whole grain trade and endeavor to work out a co-operative system of marketing our grain at the earliest possible date." The resolution

was adopted unanimously and without debate.

That the time was opportune for the calling of a Dominion convention of representatives of agriculture to deal with matters affecting the Dominion as a whole, or matters lying beyond the scope of provincial association work, and that the convention ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to prepare for the calling of a Dominion convention of the organized farmers, was contained in a resolution moved by A. J. M. Poole. The resolution was carried.

Appreciation of the efforts of the provincial government to reduce public expenditures was expressed in a resolution which passed without discussion.

The convention went on record as approving of the system of grading hogs established by the Dominion government, and endorsing the resolution of the Council of Agriculture on the hog-grading system.

A resolution coming from a number of locals called for the collection of the income tax, federal or provincial, by the local municipal councils, and recommended that the income tax papers be in the hands of the farmers by January 15 of each year; that the tax be levied

over a period of three-year average, with proper right of appeal, and that allowance be made for domestic farm help in the home. The resolution carried without discussion.

Other resolutions passed in the closing hours of the convention were:

"That the Great Northern Railway be asked for a flat rate on grain to Fort William from points of shipment between Portage la Prairie and Gretna and between Brandon and the American boundary, and that the company comply with the laws regarding grain loading platforms and have same moved to a correct distance from the rails."

"That standard grades be established for gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricants."

"That the daily papers be asked to publish Liverpool grain quotations."

The main convention also endorsed, with applause, the election of Mrs. Elliott as president of the U.F.W.M., and Mrs. Gee as vice-president, and expressed appreciation of the work of the Women's Section. The convention closed with the usual vote of thanks to all those who had contributed to the business, entertainment and proceedings of the convention.

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Forke Outlines Policy

Must Be Some Means of a Democratic Character for Bringing Together All Those Who Approve of the Policies of the Progressive Party

A CLEAR-CUT pronouncement on

"broadening out" was given by Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, in his speech at the U.F.M. convention on Thursday night. "For the present," he said, "the U.F.M. locals will carry on and be in control of the movement, ready to co-operate with any progressive organization having the same political end in view, ready to give representation at a nominating convention (with adequate safeguards) to those in sympathy with their ideals."

The new leader of the Progressive party was given an enthusiastic reception by the convention. The U.F.M., he said, had a big field to work in outside of the political field. It was perhaps unfortunate that Manitoba had seen two political campaigns within a year, for it had diverted their minds to politics and given political action an undue importance. He contrasted conditions in Europe with those on this continent, and whatever our troubles, he said, we were infinitely better off than other portions of the globe. He was not pessimistic. He had lived in Manitoba 40 years ago and knew something of hard times, but the pioneers had possessed a militant optimism. He found an amazing loss of morale as he travelled through the province and there was need for courage to face their difficulties. There was no doubt times were hard, and he believed that in Manitoba a change would have to be made in agricultural methods before prosperity returned.

Another thing that conduced to the present bad conditions was the enormous spread between producers' and consumers' prices. The cost of distribution was too high, and the remedy lay in co-operative enterprises.

Dealing with the Progressive movement, Mr. Forke said that although the Progressives were practically all new men at Ottawa, he thought they had given a good account of themselves in their first session. They had lived up to the high standard expected of parliamentary representatives. One thing they had found out was that in a country like Canada, government could only be carried on by compromise among its varied interests and widely-separated sections. This fact affected the future of the Progressive party, and as the question of "broadening out" was the subject of much discussion in the farmers' organization, he wanted to speak very carefully so as not to be misunderstood.

"Broadening Out"

"I have every sympathy with those," he said, "who hesitate to launch out and 'cast their net into the deep.' The Progressive movement was the outcome of a desire for right economic conditions and justice to all classes of the people—a square deal—but it was more than this. It resulted from a desire on the part of many to rid themselves of old party prejudices, to seek something better in public life: where the abuses and sordidness of partisanship would be left behind, the evils of the patronage system forgotten, campaign expenses no more to be paid by those who had privileges to seek, and political affairs no longer left under the control of the few.

"The Progressive policy is even more than a political movement; it is the result of an ideal for better government and purer laws. This may be said without assuming a 'holier than thou' attitude.

POULTRY COMPETITION WINNERS

The list of winners in The Guide 1922 Poultry Competition is hereby announced. The total number of entries was 96.

Cash Prizes:

1. Mrs. R. J. Ferguson, Crossfield, Alta.
2. J. B. Watson, Crossfield, Alta.
3. E. T. Shaw, Imperial, Sask.
4. Mrs. F. Sedgewick, Killam, Alta.
5. Chas. C. Bray, Wolseley, Sask.
6. Ernest A. Brown, Wolseley, Sask.
7. Mrs. J. Batty, Warwick, Alta.
8. Walter Moore, Winnipeg, Man.
9. S. Trussdale, Bowsman River, Man.
10. W. A. Thomas, Portland, Ore., U.S.A.
11. Mrs. John Hill, Haywood, Man.

"Now, when there is mention made of organization and moving on into the wider field of a national campaign, seeking the support of all those who support the policies we advocate, there is the fear of old-time abuses creeping into the organization.

"Courage is needed for the adventure of life, and courage is needed if the Progressive policies are to be made known to and accepted by the people of Canada. If we know of something good we must 'carry the good news to Macedonia.' I have a good deal of sympathy for the views expressed by Mr. Crerar last night as to the formation of Progressive locals functioning as political bodies. This may come some day. For the present the U.F.M. locals will carry on and be in control of the movement, ready to co-operate with any progressive organization having the same political end in view, ready to give representation at a nominating convention (with adequate safeguards) to those in sympathy with their ideals.

"I have no doubt that the main strength of the Progressive movement will be in the rural sections of the country, but if ever we are to reap the full reward we cannot afford to ignore those who sympathize and are willing to help.

"Mr. Crerar, last night in his address, spoke of the effect of a small party in parliament holding the balance of power and, by strategic movements winning what they want, as not being satisfactory. This, in the long run, will not be in the interests of the people of Canada.

"If we would accomplish the task that lies before us we will, in the long run, have to convince the majority of the people that our policies and principles are sound and get sufficient support to carry them into effect.

"Democratic Organization"

"Now, a word as to organization. In every field of endeavor the story is, we must organize. It is just as necessary in our political movement. I don't think anyone has a desire to create a party functioning in such a way that the people in the constituencies would not have complete control of the situation. Only if we are to have an influence commensurate with our strength in the country there must be some method of co-ordinating our energies.

"There need be no attempt at autocracy. Make the whole structure as democratic as you please, only have some method of bringing the different sections of the country holding the same political ideals into contact one with another for the benefit of all. Let each constituency retain full control of its nominating convention, finance its own candidate, and there you have the key to the whole situation, making it impossible for any small group to get control of the Progressive activities.

"All this can be brought about gradually and carefully, remembering with sympathy those whose very anxiety for the good of our cause makes them careful of every step taken."

The Progressives, said Mr. Forke, should be ready and willing when the occasion arises to take over the reins of government, but before that can come they must get support from all those in Canada who supported their policies. The Progressive movement was one of ideals and it was steadily extending its influence throughout the country.

Honorable mention:
Mrs. R. J. Anderson, Conquest, Sask.
Mrs. R. A. Everett, Gadsby, Alta.
Miss Mary Horton, Wawanesa, Man.
Mrs. W. A. Jenkins, Orangeville, Ont.
J. E. Langrill, Woodlands, Man.
Mrs. J. T. McDuffie, Minburn, Alta.
Bert Miners, Mt. Elgin, Ont.
C. M. Mortenson, Bashaw, Alta.
Miss Martha Pickard, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Mrs. M. E. Tanner, Francis, Sask.

D. G. McKenzie, at the close of Mr. Forke's address, moved: "Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, are unanimous in support of Robert Forke, M.P., as the new leader of the Progressive party. We tender to him our cordial good wishes for success in leading the group to further achievements towards re-establishing the agricultural industry and promoting the well-being of the people."

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Manitoba Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 8

inability to meet the terms of upkeep. Though the number as yet is about the same as last year, it is expected that a larger number will be forced to close during the year. This is indeed a problem and one which your committee feels should be discussed freely, for while we postpone action in making provision for these districts the boys and girls are growing up to be the uneducated citizens of Canada. Do we believe in the encouragement of Canadian slums? If not, what is the solution?"

The discussion following the report was splendid and a resolution was passed asking the members of the U.F.W.M. to make a study during the coming year of the matter of working out some system of providing training for our teachers, so that the rural school may not always be obliged to accept the teacher without experience.

Marketing

The marketing report was presented by Miss E. Graham. It covered five heads: Oleomargarine, Butter and Cream, Bee-keeping, Poultry and Eggs. It drew attention to the fact that for the year 1921, according to Dominion and provincial statistics, that the total value of Manitoba's milk, milk products, eggs and poultry for killing was over \$16,000,000. The experiment was tried out in southern Manitoba this year, where nine different railway points were centres of a co-operative dressed-poultry shipping scheme. Five car loads had been shipped and the arrangement had worked out very satisfactorily under the direction of A. C. McCulloch, poultry representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Dealing with eggs it was shown that Manitoba, according to press and market reports, had paid the lowest price on the average for eggs, and that we still have no government grade for eggs for this province. Since last convention an act had been brought into force which demanded that imported eggs be subject to government inspection as had been asked for last year by the U.F.W.M. in convention. It also pointed out that Manitoba had no system of grading cream and at the conclusion of the report a resolution was introduced asking the provincial government to standardize grades of cream and appoint graders who would grade cream at the various creameries in the province. This resolution was left over to be taken up by the main convention following an address on Manitoba Co-operative Creameries.

Temperance Meeting

Tuesday evening's session took the form of a temperance meeting. The session was a particularly live one, as it took the form of a debate between the advocates of prohibition and representatives of the Moderation League and the Beer and Wine League. F. W. Russell represented the former organization and spoke in support of the Moderation League bill, which its members are pressing to have presented to the legislature this coming session. T. J. Murray represented the Beer and Wine League and supported its plan in preference to that of the Moderation League, in that it would draw support of those who, while opposing the sale of hard liquor, do not favor absolute prohibition.

Miss Mildred McMurray, of Winnipeg, in a very clear and logical manner presented the case for prohibition, drawing attention to the dangerous vagueness in the bill which the Moderation League favors. These dangers centred around the definition of the term "residence," the commission which would govern the administration

of the act, the powers of that commission and the proposed methods of distribution of liquor. Hugh Dobson, of Saskatchewan, gave an address on The Challenge of the Hour. Mr. Dobson spoke mainly of the working and results of the British Columbia act, which is similar to that desired for Manitoba by the Moderation League. He showed clearly that British Columbia, with government sale of liquor, has heavy problems on its hands. That law enforcement is difficult and bootlegging common.

Thursday saw the completion of the business of the women's work of the convention. The report on immigration was presented by Mrs. F. Howell. There was no definite progress to report in immigration, as at the present time there is a temporary lull in immigration activities, due to the organization of the Western Canadian Colonization Association. The Saskatchewan plan for bringing domestic workers from Great Britain was thoroughly explained. Mrs. Howell pointed out that what we need was contented people on the land before we could hope for a movement towards our rural communities.

Rural Survey

Mrs. J. Elliott presented the report on the rural survey. This was a survey of the farm homes which the U.F.W.M. as an organization had attempted to make. The objective had been 1,000 homes, but owing to the difficulty of getting the forms filled and returned the report only covered 307 homes. This report will be printed in fuller detail in a later issue of The Guide. The information which it gives ought to prove interesting matter for discussion in the U.F.W.M. locals. Some very striking statements appear in that report. For instance: "We find some farm homes as far as 20 miles from a doctor and 120 miles from a hospital, two 90 miles, eighteen 80 miles, seventeen 50 miles and sixty-four between 20 miles and 50 miles, leaving practically two-thirds within a 20-mile radius." Twenty-five



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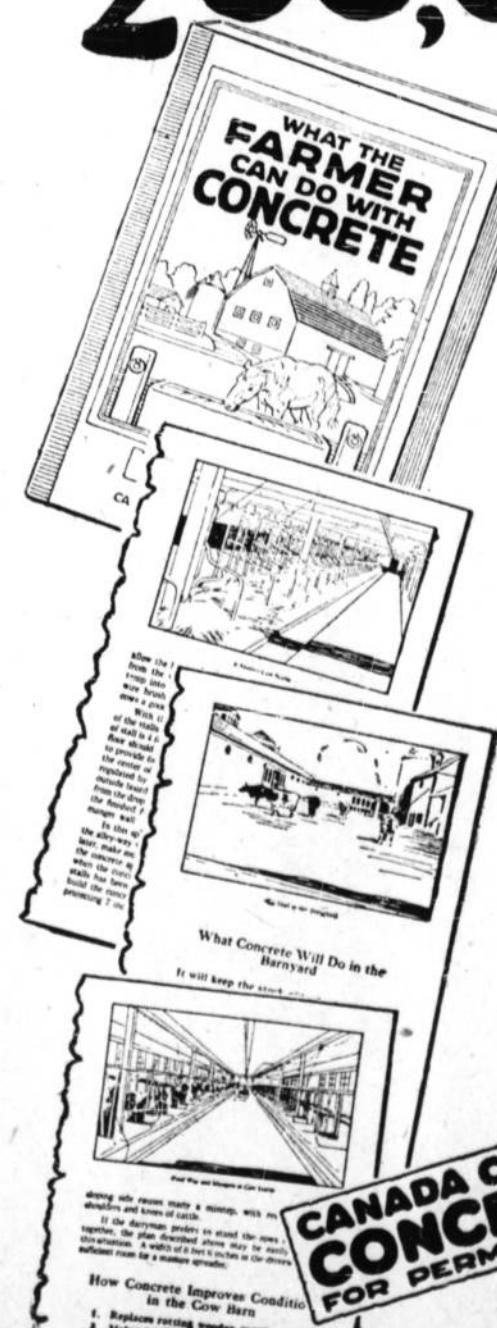
per cent. of the homes reported power; twenty-five per cent. of the women did outside chores, while half did all or part of the milking; 45 per cent. looked after gardens, poultry and chores in general. Only 35 per cent. of the farm women stated that they took a holiday. Eighty per cent. of the farms reported had cars and yet only 23 per cent. of the women can run a car.

Miss M. Finch presented the report of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on Thursday afternoon. This report covered the activities of the year of the inter-provincial farm women's organization.

Another convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba has passed into history. Its event has marked a

great many steps forward in the progress of the association. There can be no doubt that this year's work, because of the convention arranged as it was, is better understood by the men of the association, and because of that it is hoped that they will return to their homes determined that wherever there is a U.F.W.M. local there will be women members and a Women's Section. Just whether the sessions being held in the main convention, with no separate session for women, will reflect in a decreased interest among the women members remains to be seen. This coming year's work will be the test of the value of the women and men working together for the common cause of the welfare of the rural people.

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The Unwanted Heritage

Continued from Page 11

She wondered still more when the buggy stopped at their own gate. The driver jumped out, swung the gate open, led his team through and came on up to where they stood.

Margaret felt her husband's form stiffen. She looked at his face. It was fixed, tense, straining. His eyes stared widely. "If I see straight," he muttered, "it's the governor!"

Her fingers tightened on his arm.

"It's my father. What on earth can it mean?"

The buggy stopped. Borland helped out an old, grey-haired, grey-faced man who wore a long ulster and a muffler, despite the warmth of the evening. Then the driver lifted out a heavy grip.

"Never mind about that; leave it here!" Halsted commanded in thin, but incisive tones.

Hank looked across at Ralph with a glance of amused enquiry. The latter nodded and said: "All right, Hank. I'll attend to it."

"Rock" Halsted's back, with its high, stooping shoulders, was turned toward his son and daughter-in-law as he handed the driver a bill, remarking, "Give me fifty cents change."

The transaction completed, the man drove off, with a nod to Ralph and Margaret.

"So long, Hank," Ralph called out,

his thoughts in a whirl.

And then he faced his father. Margaret clung to him more tightly than ever, as if for protection—or to hold him to her, it might be. She feared she knew not what. Perhaps behind all her formless apprehensions lurked one that tortured her, with the suggestion that this old man in some way had come to lure away her husband from her.

Inwardly Ralph was shocked at the change in his father, although in his wonderment, at seeing him he hardly realized his impressions at the time. Not only had Halsted aged terribly; he was apparently very feeble. He tottered as he walked. The younger man missed the defiant, almost brutal out-thrust of chin, the hostile expression of eyes and mouth so familiar to him. Now there was something almost pathetic about the droop of the once firm, almost cruel, mouth.

"Surprised to see me, eh?" the old man asked in his quick, nervous way.

"Why, yes—father. I guess I am."

"And not too glad—eh?"

"Rock" Halsted appeared to enjoy his son's momentary confusion at this direct question. Then, crisply, and with a meaning glance at Margaret: "Am I not to be introduced to—?" He paused.

Ralph shook off the numbness that seemed to have settled on his faculties. "I beg your pardon," he said dully. "This is Margaret, my wife, father."

The newcomer turned to her. Mar-

garet had much ado to keep from shrinking away from him. Why had he broken in on their happiness? she asked herself. Surely no good could come of it. But his words, and still more his manner, were friendly enough.

"Wish I'd seen you sooner, my dear. My fault I didn't. I was the loser. Perhaps if I had known—"

He broke off abruptly and turned to Ralph. With a slight shiver he asked, "Can we go inside? I'm tired, and it's cold."

"Come right in, father."

Picking up the grip, Ralph led the way to the house.

Margaret instantly set about preparing supper. She felt thankful to have something to do which she understood, something that was part of her ordinary everyday life. Her brain was whirling madly. There was a certain sense of security in handling the stove lifter, the tablecloth, the dishes.

CHAPTER VI

Ralph had taken his father's grip into their own room. It was the best bedroom in the house. His father, however, elected to sit in the kitchen until he felt a little rested and warmer. He sank back in the armchair with a sigh of contentment.

"Your wife sets a good example," he said, gazing keenly at his son as the latter came in again; "she doesn't let surprise hinder her business. We won't,

either. I want to talk to you. No, my dear, I want you to hear, too," he went on, raising a remonstrating hand as Margaret looked at them questioningly, as if to ask if she were in the way.

"I received your letter."

Ralph looked more uncomfortable than ever. "Rock" Halsted clearly enjoyed his discomfiture.

"That's why I'm here," he went on. "I wanted to see what it was that could make a young man pass up what I offered you. And I admit you had two excellent reasons."

Ralph and Margaret looked at him enquiringly.

"This," he swept one arm in the general direction of the outside world, "and this." He designated Margaret, who looked very fresh and charming, as she flushed at such direct, personal praise.

"Out there is something I can understand getting into any young man's blood. Even the air—although very cold, to me, at least—is like wine. And there's plenty of room, without the necessity of clearing others out of your way to get it, as we do back East."

He paused, and then went on, his shrewd old eyes watching Ralph's every change of expression:

"And inside the house you've got a still better reason—a reason I can understand even more easily than the other. Because of them both I want to stay here—if you'll have me."

If Ralph had been bewildered before, he was astounded now. He began to wonder if all this were real, or if, tired out by his hard two weeks of unremitting toil, he were dreaming it all as he dozed before supper. His astonishment held him for a moment.

"Whatever do you mean, father?" was all he could find to say.

Halsted, senior, leaned forward, his thin bony hands clasping his equally bony knees.

"I've learned a few things the last year or two," he said in his staccato style. "I'm sick of the fawning crowd that's always round me and always flattering me for my money. There's no one I can trust. What's more, no one cares whether I live or die. Some of them who think they'll gain by it, sit around like a lot of vultures waiting for the latter event. But I've fooled them."

The young people shivered a little at his croaking laugh, though they could quite understand his feelings. Margaret thought for a moment that he was reaping just what he'd sown; but then her womanly pity surged uppermost, and she felt nothing but sorrow for this worn out, broken old man who had learned so late the vanity of mere riches and power. He was a pitiful thing despite his outward greatness.

As his hard old eyes caught that look on her face they softened.

"I'm sick of it," he said in his close-bitten humor. "I want to buy the biggest and best ranching property to be had in the West, and settle on it for the short time I've got left. I've been near big things all my life—though not this kind, worse luck! Will you be my agent in the matter? And when you've bought the place, will you come and manage it for me—if you can put up with me—for a while?"

Margaret's eyes were frankly tear-filled now, as she considered the shrunken form in the chair. Her woman's intuition drove her to realize the truth; it was just a little taste of love and home this old man craved. In the earlier stages of life's journey, at first ambition, then success, then the power and position which success buys, seem enough for some men. But at the end, it is different. It is the way of mankind for weary steps to turn homeward at sunset. For home means love and trust and peace. And, as the old man said, it could be or'y "for a while." He was a wreck of his once eager, remorseless self.

Ralph, too, understood. The last few weeks had developed his character and capacity for sympathetic understanding. He could visualize his father's loneliness in the splendid wilderness of his own making; the smirking syphilitics ever at his elbow; the business rivals ready to smash a worn-out rival who had smashed them; the bitter fact that all the attention and care he required in his weakness he could buy only with money. Truly, his father had

paid a fearful price for his millions—the millions that brought only the vanishing rewards of his selfish world.

And the end of it all was that shriveled form in the chair, begging to be taken in “for awhile,” till his fast-setting sun sank below the horizon for good. For the son knew that that was his father’s way of pleading for that last favor. Softness had never been in this man’s nature. What he had admitted showed what a mighty chasm yawned already between “Rock” Halsted of “the street” and the father trying to find his boy before the fading light paled out of the western sky.

Ralph arose hurriedly. Going over to the old man’s side he laid a firm, brown hand on the drooping shoulder. There

was a huskiness in his would-be cheery tones as he replied, “Why, surely, dad! We’d like it better than anything. Wouldn’t we dear?” Ralph asked, turning with a questioning smile to his wife.

Margaret went around to the other side of the chair. “Of course we would,” she said, gently.

“Rock” Halsted took her slender, sunbrowned hand in his own shriveled one. As he patted it, he remarked, “Thank you, my dear. Ralph’s wife is the very best reason of all for Ralph’s letter to me. You explain why my son gave up a fortune in order that he might live here with the girl of his heart!”

Reprinted by courtesy of The People’s Home Journal.

The Open Forum

“Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?”—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

To Eradicate Weeds

The Editor.—As a director of the association of United Farmers of Starbuck district, I respectfully request that you will publish these few remarks regarding the compulsory cleaning of all grain before being shipped as a means of preventing the spread of noxious weeds, and with a view to ultimately cleaning the province of weeds.

This can ultimately be accomplished by compelling the elevator companies to put in a satisfactory cleaner at all elevators, and clean all grain before loading same in the cars, and burn or grind all weed seeds cleaned from the grain at the elevators. The elevator companies would, of course, charge a nominal fee for cleaning the grain.

The farmer should also be compelled to clean all seed grain before same is sown. Furthermore, the rural municipalities should be compelled to appoint an inspector to inspect all the farmers’ seed grain in their respective municipalities.

This method, if carried out, would render a great service to the farmer and to the country. The farmer would in this way save a great deal of money by preventing heavy dockage charges, which, in many cases, amount to considerable. There would also be a saving in freight rates, as the farmer would not be compelled to pay for freight on noxious weeds. The farmer would also save the production value of possibly one-third of his land, as in many cases he is compelled to summerfallow a large portion of his land in endeavoring to clean his farm of noxious weeds.

I am convinced, Mr. Editor, that if this matter were taken up in a proper manner with all the local associations and eventually carried before the United Farmers with a view to having the provincial government pass a law to this effect that the Province of Manitoba would soon be free from noxious weeds of any kind.—William Miller, Starbuck, Man.

Up to the Farmers

The Editor.—In your issue of December 6, Mr. Lunan asks why are the Australian and New Zealand farmers so much better off than we are, and he deplores the fact that we have not got a statesman with sufficient courage to remedy the terrible conditions of Canadian agriculture.

Well, admitting the fact that we have not got such a statesman—nor are we likely to have one as long as the big financial interests rule Canada—what is the matter with the farmers of the West remediating things themselves? They have the power. All they need is the brains and the will to do it.

The trouble with the average Western farmer is that he farms with his hands and feet only, and just uses his head to carry his hat on. He has an idea that when prices fall below the cost of production, if he slaves twice as hard and makes his wretched family slave twice as hard, and produces twice as much, that he will beat the game, and so he struggles on, getting deeper and deeper in the hole all the time.

The farmers of the West have strong organizations, so strong in fact that they have their own government in two provinces and control the third, yet with all this organization they cannot do a thing to improve their marketing system or bring down the murderously high price of manufactured goods. Why, with all this organization, did the original wheat pool project fall through? Was it for want of financial backing, or because there were not sufficient farmers with the necessary brains and courage to do what the Danish, New Zealand and Australian farmers are willing to do, i.e., form a co-operative selling agency, and show their faith in themselves by signing a five-year legal contract to deliver their produce to that selling agency.

Without such a contract any co-operative association would be simply a joke.

It seems to me that the average farmer wants a wheat pool, but he also wants to be free to sell to the outside grain dealer, if the said dealer will pay him a cent a bushel more for his wheat, even though the extra cent may be paid for the purpose of smashing his—the farmer’s—co-operative association. There are other things we need as well as a wheat pool. We need a co-operative system of handling the bacon business, and we need a federal or provincial bank. What are the farmers organizations doing along these lines? Up to the present they don’t appear to be doing anything.

As far as I can see the U.F.A. seems to devote most of its energy to social and moral reform business, and to discussing the merits or demerits of group organization, and I would suggest that they would regain much of their lost membership if they would cut out all this idealistic driveling and come out with some clear-cut proposition for improving our economic position. It isn’t our spiritual but our economic salvation that the majority of us are interested in at present.

It is no use whining for the “government” to do something. The farmers are the government in the prairie provinces, and it is up to them, and if they cannot, or will not, improve their own conditions, then they may as well admit they are dead from the neck up and stop howling.—D. S. Woodlock, Boyne Lake, Alberta.

Canada Has Statesmen

The Editor.—With reference to the article by Mr. Lunan appearing in The Guide of December 6, 1922, I wish to point out the following facts which he appears to have overlooked. As to why Australians and New Zealanders are, according to Mr. Lunan, more progressive than we are, and admitting that they are, in the aggregate, more progressive, the reason is: Australians and New Zealanders are almost 100 per cent. of British stock, therefore the line of thought, reasoning, etc. will be much the same throughout the whole population; it follows therefore that a new idea, if sound, will be taken up by the people more readily than it would be in a country of cosmopolitan population. Canada is a country of mixed races, in fact there are in Canada colonies of distinct races living under much the same conditions as obtained in the lands from which they came, conditions, no doubt, helpful to “petty politicians,” but not exactly making for progress.

As to Mr. Lunan’s statement that Canada has never produced a real statesman, only “petty politicians.” If Mr. Lunan will put on his thinking cap and give the racial, geographical and sectarian problems of Canada a very brief review he will, I am sure, be able to promote many of our “petty politicians” to the statesman class.

“Oh! that we had a Lloyd George in Canada.” Rot! Agriculture in the British Isles is in much the same condition as it is elsewhere, and British agriculturists have the markets right at their doors, whereas Western Canadians are about as far as it is possible to be from the principal markets of the world.—T. Childs, Killam, Alta.

Wheat Marketing

The Editor.—Is Canada in a position to carry on without her wheat growers? If not, then we must form a plan of marketing our grain different from what is in operation at the present time. During the last two years the majority of farms have scarcely paid their running expenses. As for a wheat board, surely the farmers are educated to the fact by this time that they have been chasing a shadow for the last two years, which, ultimately, must end in dismal failure. Therefore the only course left open is for the farmers themselves to take the initiative and co-operate as one unit, regardless of outside influences, if they ever hope to attain any better marketing conditions than we have at present.

What has the Okanagan Fruit Growers accomplished by co-operation? Surely it is high time the farmers would assert themselves if the farms are going to liquidate their debts in years to come, as it is impossible to go on indefinitely marketing below cost. Therefore let the farmers unite in formulating a plan whereby they may get a price for their wheat that the law of supply and demand will allow, and eliminate the middleman altogether.—J. H. Watson, Gladstone, Man.

Canada’s Status

The Editor.—Whilst reading Mr. Crerar’s speech in The Guide, of November 22, I see that he holds the opinion that Canada is not at war when Great Britain is. As Mr. Crerar is for Canada a nation, will Great Britain be at war when Canada, having assumed nationhood, starts a war or is attacked? It will be said that the probability of such happening is unlikely, but many unusual things occur. I would be glad to hear through The Guide how that would work out, or expressions of opinion on this point. The writer has the utmost respect and confidence in Mr. Crerar, but differs in this respect.—A. H. Johnston, Radisson, Sask.

More Liberal Exemptions

The Editor.—Would you allow me a small space in your paper to make a suggestion that I have not seen advanced yet, and which, I know, will help encourage lots of us poor farmers to stay with the game—not quit.

We all know by now of the plans being formed to bring in a lot of immigrants, and of plans being formed to help them, etc., but it is equally important to keep what farmers we now have who are experienced in Canadian ways of agriculture, and who are trying to bring up their children as an asset to this country.

My suggestion is this: A more liberal exemption list from seizure for debt than what we, in Manitoba, now possess. A man is allowed three horses exempt from seizure at present. I suggest six be made exempt. No man on an average farm of 320 acres can farm with less than six as the minimum. The six cows as at present are fair, so is ten pigs, and ten sheep. I would suggest 100 fowl be exempt instead of 50 as at present, and the feed for same for 11 months is all right, too. The only other item I would suggest enlarged is the amount to be exempt for seed. At present it is enough seed for 80 acres. I suggest it be made 160 acres, about enough for the average half-section (as it is in Saskatchewan under their present law).

Now, I think both creditors and others interested will admit my proposals are reasonable, as, with a full outfit of horses, enough feed for same, a man can go ahead and get his crop in earlier, and more

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You should not lose a minute but send in your titles and subscriptions now, for in case of a tie the title first in gets the prize.

Contest Closes April 30

Read the Rules of The Contest

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.

2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown herewith. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.

3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.

4. Any person who sends in a friend’s or neighbor’s subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.

5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of

\$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years or \$3.00 for five years.

6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.

7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.

8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.

9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers’ Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.

10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all contestants, and reserves the right to change the rules of this contest at any time for the protection of both the contestants and the paper.

11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant can win more than one prize.

12. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of

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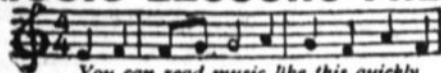
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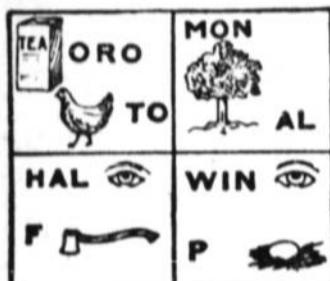
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THE DOOVILLE SKATING PARTY

Where the river bends and widens out behind the village of Dooville the ice is best. Here the little Doo Dads come every day to skate and slide and play hockey and have good times. All in all, the little Doo Dads are having a glorious time, but on the high, steep bank of the river something has been happening of which they know nothing. Roly Poly, Nicholas Nut and Tiny, the elephant, have not been on the ice this day. They have been up on top of the high hill making huge snowballs and piling them up in great piles for castles and forts and things. Tiny had just finished the very largest snowball of them all and was fitting it into place on the edge of the hill, when Roly gave it a little push and it started down the steep bank of the river. Over and over it went, getting bigger and bigger, and going faster and faster every moment, and there stands Poly wondering what will happen.

He didn't have to wait long. Poor old Sleepy Sam has been upset, his stove turned over and his potato's tossed into the air. The little Doo Dads have been scattered in every direction. One little chap has been bumped into the water head first and it looks as if Doc Sawbones will follow him, and that the poor old Grandpa Doe Dad will lose his fishing pole. Flannelfeet, the cop, could hardly believe his eyes when he saw the little Doo Dad making faces at him, but he was not nearly as much surprised as when the little fellow came toward him and bumped him over with his head. Look at that little chap in the air above the big snowball. I wonder if he will break a hole in the ice when he lands?

of it, than if he had to struggle along with three horses on a single-furrow plow. It should work to advantage to both the debtor and his creditors, too.—H. F. Rapley, Stratclair, Man.

Wheat Marketing

The Editor—Owing to the fact that the grain trade is conducting a vigorous campaign of propaganda against a wheat board, by distributing, wholesale, among the farmers, circulars and pamphlets purporting to be proof that the present marketing system is the best that can be obtained, I believe that it is advisable that the farmers should be made acquainted with some of the disadvantages of the present system and methods of marketing.

The agricultural producer is situated differently from all other classes of producers. Whereas all other producers are in a position to devote as much time to the marketing end of their business as to the producing end, while the farmer is compelled to devote his time chiefly to production and must therefore depend largely on some outside agency to take care of his marketing. This outside agency might be designated the middleman. In the earlier days of agriculture the middleman was content to do this business for a reasonable rate of profit and the spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer was not out of proportion to the service rendered, but the middleman has been gradually increasing the spread between producer and consumer until now he gets more than the producer. Take, for example, the marketing of wheat for which the grain trade acts as middleman. The grain trade has developed a highly efficient marketing system; from the standpoint of the grain trade it is nearly perfect, but from the farmers' standpoint it is too expensive; it is like unto an ordinary laboring man trying to own and maintain an expensive Rollys-Royce limousine. Although this is a beautiful and highly efficient luxury, a "tin Lizzie" would be more economical and serviceable to him. Let us see what an expensive luxury the grain trade is for the farmer.

The Edmonton Journal of Tuesday, December 12, quotes No. 1 northern wheat at 82 cents per bushel at Edmonton, and 10s. 5d. per bushel at Liverpool, 10s. 5d. at the exchange rate quoted for the same day is equal to \$2.41 Canadian money. The transportation charges from Edmonton to Liverpool are approximately 46 cents per bushel—46 + 82 = \$1.28, cost of buying and transporting one bushel of wheat from Edmonton to Liverpool, where it sells for \$2.41, leaving a net profit for the middleman of \$1.13 per bushel, while the farmer is paying a little over 135 per cent. commission for selling his wheat.

According to the latest report the Canadian wheat crop for this year amounts to 391,425,000 bushels. Multiply this by \$1.13 per bushel and it amounts to \$432,310,250 that the middleman gets for marketing our wheat crop. Mr. Editor, this is a lot of money and is very much more than we can afford to pay. Then there is the expense of marketing our other products, such as oats, barley, hogs, potatoes, cattle, etc. The marketing commission may not reach as high a percentage as wheat, yet in the aggregate I believe we can add as much more to selling cost as for selling our wheat, or a total of \$864,620,500. In four years

we will have paid enough to pay off our national debt, or if expended in road building at \$1,100 per mile it would build 786,018 miles of road or a little more than 30 times around the world; or it would pay off the average mortgage on three hundred thousand quarter-sections of land. Then consider what we have to pay for what we buy. Taking gold as the standard, the market value of wheat is about 70 cents on the dollar, while the average market value of all farm produce is about 75 cents on the dollar, while the average market value of what we have to buy is about 182 cents on the dollar; or, in other words, the value of farm produce is at a discount of 25 per cent., while the goods that the farmer has to buy is at a premium of 82 per cent.

Now the grain trade may be able to satisfactorily explain what becomes of the difference between 82 cents per bushel at Edmonton, Alta., and \$2.41 at Liverpool, Eng., but that does not alter the fact that the grain trade is too expensive a luxury for ordinary everyday farmers to afford; we must dispense with our high-priced Rollys-Royce system of marketing and try to invent a "tin Lizzie" system that will be cheap and efficient.—A Lunan, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

Precept and Practice

The Editor.—The last four or five years in Saskatchewan have been hard on the farmers. This is the universal cry. Only in so far, however, as they are struggling to correct matters are they deserving of sympathy. The controlling of prices, either of buying or selling, is to a great extent beyond their control. But the expense of government, the carrying on of our public utilities, schools, municipal and provincial governments, roads, etc., are under control of the electors. If one were to judge by the attendance at school meetings, municipal meetings and political meetings, one would begin to think that instead of this being a democratic government it was a government by a minority of the elders.

The electors hold control of the purse-string. They pay and should have a say in fixing salaries. It seems, however, a little ironical that all public servants now-a-days practically decide their own scale of wage and dictate the laws of payment.

Last spring the provincial members decided that for a four or five days' session they would write checks for two hundred and fifty each. The civil servants demand periodically their increase. The teachers and municipal clerks hold vise-like to their war-time salaries.

Further, our legislators have so fixed the laws that if the elector does not pay, his home and holdings can be sold for taxes. On the one hand our government is counselling and restraining banks, loan companies and creditors of all kinds from distressing the farmers. On the other hand the government is so framing the laws that farmers' holdings are being sold in bunches for taxes. In other words, our servants, viz., our civil servants, say to one class of creditors "hands off," but as for us, we will have our full amount even if it means taking and selling your land for taxes.—An Observer.

Bacon Hogs

The Editor.—Some months ago I had occasion to take exception to an article widely published in the press, which article was written by the

Gas in the Stomach
is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia To Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

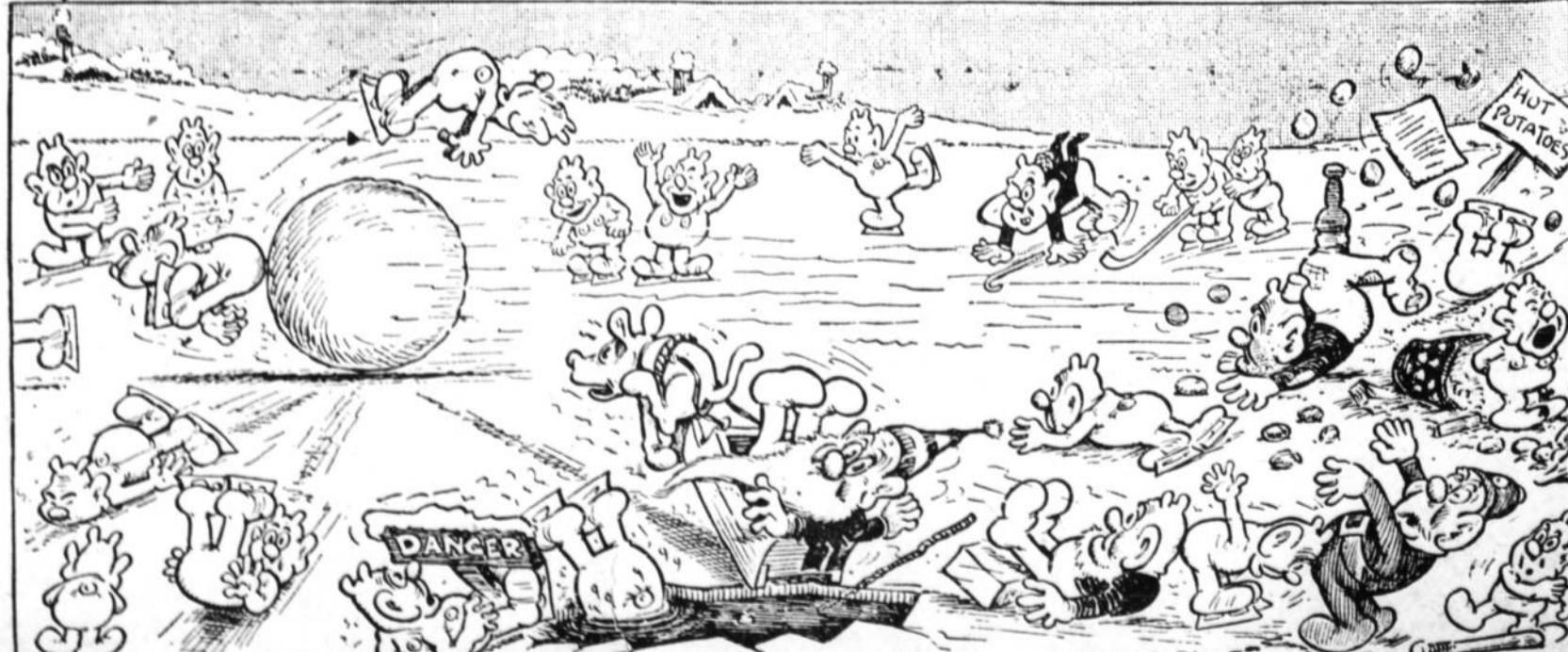
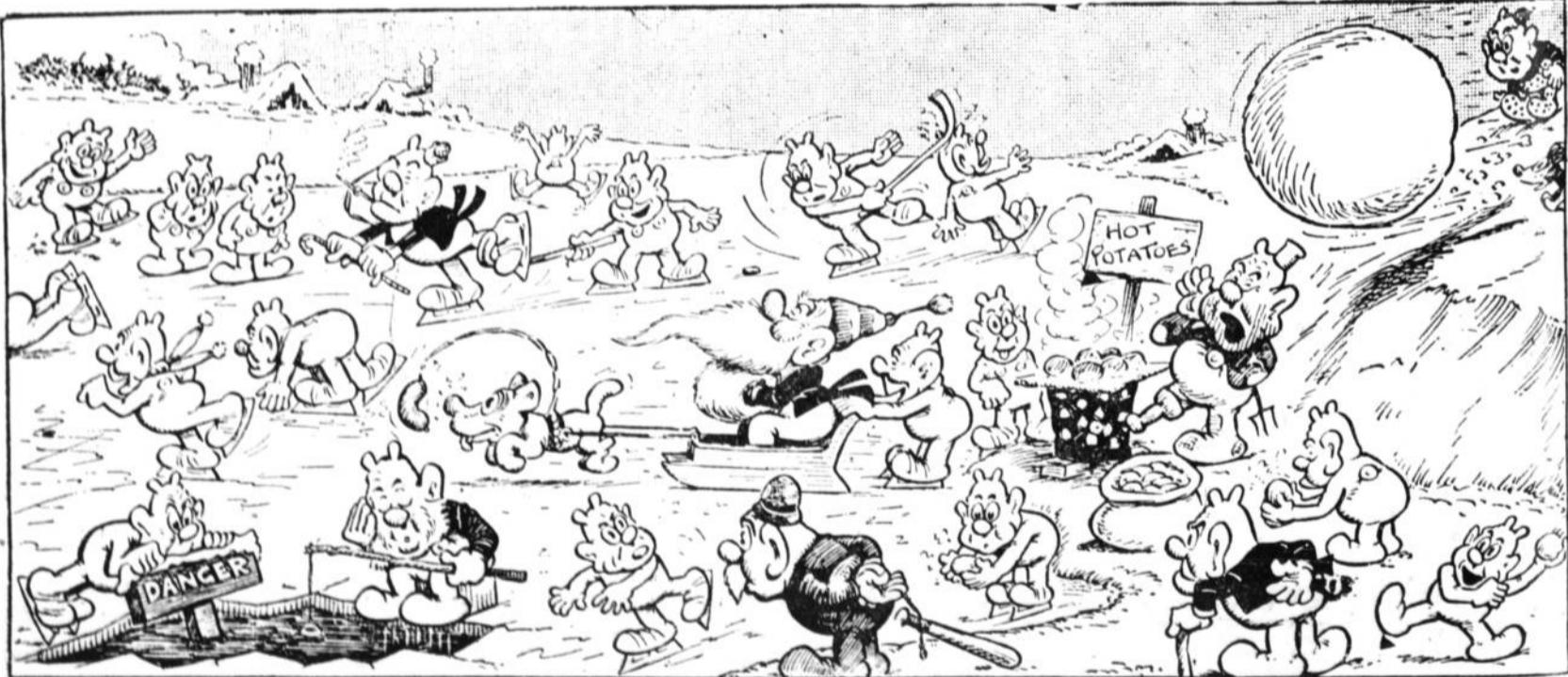
Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisulphate Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter-glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisulphate Magnesia (in powder or tablet form)—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.—Advertisement.

publicity director of the Canadian Meat Packers' Association and which classed the large black breed of hogs as a lard hog, not as a bacon pig.

In this connection you may be interested to know that in 1921 the large blacks won the Whitley challenge cup at the London Dairy Show, which is the premier exhibition for dairy products in England. The Whitley challenge cup is awarded annually for the best exhibit of six Wiltshire sides and is open to all breeds.

I am just in receipt of the news that the large blacks have once again this year, 1922, won this cup, over all competing breeds, with a score of 91 points out of a possible 100 for the best bacon in the form of Wiltshire sides.—H. G. L. Strange.



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Fascisti and the Co-operatives

The same newspaper editors who gushed buckets of blood over the alleged Bolshevik atrocities in Russia are strangely mute in condemning the barbarous outrages inflicted upon the co-operative societies and workers' organizations in Italy by the reactionary Fascisti. These tools of big business recently seized the government of Italy at the point of the sword, in violation of the principles of civilized law and democratic government. They are now making war on the successful Italian co-operative societies. Reports have just reached the All-American Co-operative Commission from Italian and Belgian co-operators and the International Co-operative Alliance revealing the naked and uncensored truth about the looting, pillaging, burning and general destruction of co-operative societies and labor temples throughout Italy by the Fascisti. The famous Raspani Palace at Ravenna, headquarters of the Romagna Federation of Co-operative Societies, has just been wantonly destroyed with a financial loss of 1,200,000 lire, and the destruction of art treasures beyond calculation. In some sections the big business men and shop-keepers have called upon the Fascisti to come and destroy the co-operative societies. Besides the loss of property, the managers and employees of the co-operatives have been brutally assaulted and even tortured, and compelled to leave their homes under threats of death.

Since the Fascisti have seized the government and intimidated the courts, these crimes have not only gone unpunished, but financial compensation has even been refused to the co-operative societies. The Fascists are equipped with munitions and arms furnished directly by the Italian military, and are often accompanied by army officers. The co-operators who are totally unarmed, have so far assumed a policy of passive resistance, and are calling upon the co-operators of the civilized world to bring more pressure to bear upon the Fascist rulers of Italy to end this reign of terror and destruction. It cannot be said that these excesses are aimed against the Communists, for the Italian co-operative movement is in no way connected with Communism. Its leaders are non-political co-operators, labor unionists, or conservative Socialists. The truth is that the remarkable success of co-operation in Italy has so alarmed the big business interests that they are employing Fascisti thugs and reactionary military officers to crush Italian co-operation with bayonet, club and bomb.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 12, 1923
WHEAT—Market has been rather a quiet affair during past week and volume of trade passing of small proportions. The disturbed European situation does not seem to have much effect on prices, the trade evidently not placing much importance on recent events over there. Argentine competition will undoubtedly be a factor to reckon with from now on, and with an estimated exportable surplus from this country of around 150 million bushels, together with a large surplus yet to market from Canada and the United States, places the European buyers in rather a comfortable position for some considerable time. Our market, however, displays a strong undertone and good buying by export houses is noticeable on all declines. The cash markets are very slow and only a moderate all-rail business being done.

OATS—Dull and with trade confined to narrow range. Prices show practically no change for the week. Cash demand poor, with only odd cars changing hands.

BARLEY—This market is very quiet and a light trade passing. All offerings, however, going into strong hands. Future prices will follow trend of other grains.

FLAX—Good demand by American crushers for all offerings, and feeling among the trade is that prices will do better.

WINNIPEG FUTURES							
Jan. 8 to 13 inclusive	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago Ago
Wheat—							
May 111½	111½	112½	113½	113½	113½	111½	109½
July 110½	110½	111½	112½	112½	112½	110½	107½
Oats—							
May 48½	48½	48½	49½	48½	48½	48½	44½
July 46½	47½	47½	48	47½	47½	47½	44½
Barley—							
May 59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½
July 58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Flax—							
May 215½	215½	215½	216½	216½	215½	214½	184½
July 213½	213½	213½	214½	213½	211½	212½	...
Rye—							
Dec. 84½	84½	85½	86½	85½	85½	84½	84½
July 83½	83½	83½	84½	83½	84½	84½	...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.31½; No. 1 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.26½; No. 2 northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.21½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.28½; No. 1 hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.23½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 hard, \$1.16½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.02½; No. 1 durum, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 amber durum, 99½¢ to \$1.01½; No. 2 durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 amber durum, 97½¢ to 99½¢.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending January 12, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,071; hogs, 10,155; sheep, 192. Last week: Cattle, 710; hogs, 4,460; sheep, 181.

Taking the cattle trade as a whole this week it has been a fairly active one. Receipts have been just sufficient to supply the demand and as a consequence prices have been steady to a shade stronger. Top butcher steers are bringing from 54¢ to 5½¢, with a few outstanding ones at from 6¢ to 6½¢, medium to good qualities from 5¢ to 5½¢; common 4¢ to 4½¢. The run of stocker and feeder steers is very light and prices in consequence are considerably stronger. What few are offering are ranging in price from 4¢ to 4½¢, depending on quality. We anticipate a fairly steady trade right through the present month unless there should be an unexpected heavy delivery of cattle. We cannot urge too strongly those who have the feed to as far as possible get their stock in prime finished condition before shipping as all indications point to a good brisk trade for butcher cattle throughout the winter months. Fat cows are changing hands at steady prices, tops bringing from 34¢ to 44¢, with fat heifers from 4½¢ to 5¢.

Hog receipts continue very heavy and with a slower trade on the Eastern markets prices here have declined over the previous week. With indications all pointing to a slower hog trade in the East this coming week we do not anticipate any improvement on this market. Thick smooth hogs today are bringing from \$9.00 to \$9.15, with select bacon a 10% premium over that price.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light, prices holding firm with last week, choice lambs bringing from 10¢ to 10½¢; choice sheep from 5¢ to 6¢.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 4.75
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Common calves	4.00 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 8 to Jan. 13 inclusive						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 8	106½	105½	103	97½	91½	84½
9	106½	105½	103½	97½	91½	84½
10	108½	106½	104½	99½	92½	85½
11	109½	108½	105½	100½	93½	86½
12	108½	107½	105½	100	93	86
13	108½	107½	104½	100½	93½	86½
Week Ago	106½	105½	103½	97½	91½	84½
Year Ago	114½	108½	99½	93½	86½	78½

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE 2 CW						
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Jan. 8	75½	46½	41½	41½	39½	38½	54½	50½	47½	47½	214½	207½	182½	80
9	75	46½	41½	41½	39½	38½	54½	50½	47½	47½	215	207½	183½	80½
10	76	46½	42½	42½	40½	39½	55½	51½	47½	47½	214½	207½	184½	81
11	77	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	55½	51½	47½	47½	215	208½	185½	81½
12	77	46½	42½	42½	40½	39	55	51	47½	47½	215	208½	185½	80½
13	77½	46½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	47½	47½	214½	207½	184½	81
Week Ago	75½	46½	41½	41½	39½	37½	54½	52½	47½	47½	213½	206½	179½	80½
Year Ago	72½	43½	40½	40½	37½	36½	55½	51½	42½	42½	177½	173½	148½	80½

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Gold-en June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless.

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FOR QUICK SALE—TWO EXTRA CHOICE Duroc-Jersey boars, \$25 each. Five big shearing Hampshire rams, \$25 each. Write or wire. James D. McGregor, Brandon.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION, mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Stallion, mares, geldings, fillies. Cheloe, John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-10

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napins, Man. 44-1

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 2-8

HORSES

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, Glenn, No. 7138, dapple-gray, rising seven, height 16½, weight 1,800, first-class certificate. Would exchange for other stallion between two and eight years old or would buy good yearling. If interested, give particulars and description. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum-Coulee, Man. 3-2

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, nine years, 1,800 pounds. Sell or exchange for work horses, small tractor. A. J. Albert, Montmartre, Sask. 2-2

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON THE WORLD'S premier beef breed. Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Man. 52-5

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, 3½ years old. H. Bruggeman, Kronan, Sask. 3-3

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PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—A nice lot of Pure-bred Holstein Heifers, just freshened, and some to freshen soon. Also some fine grades, well bred, ready to freshen, and some nice young bulls from heavy producing strain. Write

CHAS. W. WEAVER
DELORAINE MAN.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, TEN MONTHS, \$65; SIX months, \$55. W. R. May, Manticore, Sask. 3-3

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PERSIAN LAMB FUR KARAKUL SHEEP

Have superior mutton, more wool and produce highest grade of Persian Lamb Fur. Get into this new industry with a big future. Write for further information and my offer on these sheep. DR. O. H. PATRICK, CALGARY, ALTA.

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BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 50 HEAD REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys from our mammoth prize herd. Prices reasonable, considering. Are real money makers, 25 per cent. more gain, less grain. Using a number of large, long, imported sires. Write for catalog list and information about Duroc. J. W. Bailey & Sons, importers and breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 2-6

BEAUTIFUL DUCROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY for service; gilts, bred for spring farrow. This stock has been bred for length for many years and represents some of the best families in the United States. Prices reasonable. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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SELLING — BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, from imported stock, government banded, \$4.00 and \$5.00. John Weiner, Miami, Man. 2-3

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CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, from splendid winter layers, \$2.50 each; pullets, \$2.00. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 3-5

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SELLING — ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from 282-egg Regal-Dorcas strain, \$2.00. C. L. Cutting, Glenside, Sask. 3-3

SELLING — PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pure-bred, lovely birds, Martin strain, \$2.00 each. Fred Carlson, Viceroy, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 2-3

SELLING — A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. J. Vipond, Griffin, Sask. 2-5

SELLING — ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, laying strain, three at \$5.00. Mrs. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 2-3

HOICF PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. C. Minshall, Pierson, Man. 2-4

SELLING — WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00; hens, \$1.00. W. Hartry, Waskada, Man. 2-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. A. Stewart, McLean, Sask. 2-3

Orpingtons

LARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE WESTERN Canada's leading exhibition utility strain, winners of best display, many special prizes and cups at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Lloydminster shows; yearling hens, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10. E. M. Hardy, Tonle, Alta. 3-5

ET OUR CHOICE EGG-STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.25 each; record bird, \$3.00. Piany Range Poultry Farm, Box 85, Big Valley, Alta. 23

SELLING — PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; also year-old hens \$1.00 each. Wm. M. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, extra good laying strain, \$5.00 pair. Arthur Knight, Keele, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from splendid winter layers, seven to 8½ pounds, \$3.00 to \$4.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man. 3-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. FARM raised, intelligent, obedient; parents excellent heelers and drivers. Females, \$10; dogs, 12. Walter Rows, Neepawa, Man. 2-3

THREE ONLY, MALE WOLFHOUND PUPPIES. bred from champion show stock and killers. Russian greyhound cross; also two registered Russian females, four months, bred from first prize New York dog. R. S. Tyrell, Bottrell, Alta. 2-3

BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED SABLE AND WHITE cockerel pups, \$5.00, from good workers. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 2-3

SELLING — THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS, two years old, well trained to catch and kill, \$40 each. Apply to Box 362, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

SELLING — TWO PURE-BRED IRISH WOLFHOUNDS, coming two years, partly trained, \$25 each. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 3-2

STAG-GREY WOLFHOUNDS, KILLERS, \$50 the pair. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 3-2

YOUNG CATTLE HEELER (DOG), \$10. BOX 35, Venn, Sask. 3-2

SEEDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation; also Victory oats. Premost flax and improved Squaw corn. Proven high-yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 3-6

SELLING — REGISTERED SEED GRAIN. Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morison, Argyle, Man. 2-8

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada's climatic conditions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923 seed and plant catalog.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL AND SEED CO., 224A-8th Ave. W., CALGARY, Alta.

SEED Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 G.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. McMillan GRAIN CO., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG. 3-5

SELLING — GOOD CLEAN ABUNDANT SEED oats; Ruby and Red Bobs wheat. For particulars, write M. Schmalz, Belseker, Alta. 2-3

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Also car Ruby wheat. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-5

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULT of 13 years' careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not Registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

FOR SALE — EARLY RUBY WHEAT, GERMINATION 97 per cent. Price, recleaned, \$1.50 per bushel; sacks free. Accompanied by registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE — MARQUIS WHEAT, GERMINATION 96 per cent. Price, recleaned, \$1.50 per bushel; sacks free. Accompanied by registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 3-2

SELLING — KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 CLEANED, \$1.10 uncleaned; sacks extra. S. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 3-2

RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 1-6

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL. E & W. Darnbrough, Laups, Sask. 51-5

Spelt

SEED SPELT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 PER 100 pounds, bagged. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

Oats

WANTED — PRICES ON OATS, CAR LOTS, laid down in Bowell, Alta. Ray Brown, Bowell, Alta. 2-2

OATS WANTED — FEED, SEED AND 2 C.W. oats. Send samples. Quote prices your station. A. A. Cummings, Kerrobert, Sask. 2-2

SELLING — SEED OATS, FEED OATS BALED hay. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Laaburn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING — 2,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN BAN- ner seed oats, clean. Frank Martin, Salteoats, Sask. 3-11

WANTED — CAR LOAD 2 C.W. OATS, SUBJECT to government inspection. State price. Allan Fraser, Youngstown, Alta. 3-2

WANTED — CAR OF SEED OATS, FREE FROM wild oats. Write Secretary, U.F.A., Morris, Alta. 3-2

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never been winter killed. Extra No. 1, 12 cents pound; No. 1, 10 cents pound; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks extra. Government tested. Special rates for large orders and car lots. Sample free. Rye and bromegrass, 10 cents pound. Guernsey Seed Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask. 3-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED — Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask.; bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 50-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, Saskatchewan grown, recleaned, hulled, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask., bags included. L. H. Whitelock. 2-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, ten cents pound, bags included. Mark Wren, Cameron (32-2), Man. 3-3

HULLED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED WHITE Blossom sweet clover seed, 8½ cents pound. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Muenster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 3-4

DON'T BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED WITHOUT getting my free circular. L. H. Weller, "Specialist," Vera, Sask. 3-5

FARM LANDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

River Irrigation Project — 200,000
In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow
Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre

WITH FULL WATER RIGHT

One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Limited
Medicine Hat, Alberta

HOME

Vancouver Island

How My Wife and I Made \$500⁰⁰ at Home

This is the splendid record of success in Auto Knitting achieved by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Niven. Not many Auto Knitter owners have the time and energy needed to bring out the full money-making possibilities of their machines, as Mr. and Mrs. Niven have, but in homes all over the country the Auto Knitter helps to bring in many welcome dollars the year round. Wouldn't you be glad to have some extra money in exchange for some of your spare hours? Read the Nivens' inspiring story and send for free information about our "Guaranteed Wage Plan." That was how they got their start.

By Mr. George C. Niven

HOW many people have said to themselves, "I wish I could get some kind of paying work to do at home?" A little money coming in regularly, no matter how small, would always help towards the household expenses.

I was in this same predicament myself, not because I could not get work, but owing to the state of my health. It was impossible for me to take up my civil employment. I want to tell you how the Auto Knitter helped me out of the financial situation in which I was placed.

I studied all the advertisements in the daily papers and magazines, but nothing seemed to suit until I happened one day upon the advertisement of the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company, telling how to make money knitting socks. Having sent to Toronto for particulars of their offer, their proposition appeared to me so straight-forward that I made up my mind to invest in one of their machines.

In less than two weeks, the knitter was delivered. After studying the Instruction Book and learning all about the machine's principal parts, it is surprising how soon one can master its operation. After doing a few pairs of socks, I sent in a sample of my work to the Company and soon received word back saying it was satisfactory. I then got busy and started sending in bundles of five to seven dozen pairs, for which I promptly received my wage cheque.

In the beginning of the winter 1920-1921, I started to canvass some of my neighbors and after showing them samples of my work, I was soon receiving orders from them, and they are highly delighted with the work. Having become familiar with my machine and knowing what good work it could turn out, I decided to advertise my work, and if possible, increase my earnings.

I inserted a small advertisement in the local paper, offering to knit socks and stockings from the patrons' own yarn. It was surprising the work I received in reply to it. The first day alone I received orders for 36 pairs of hosiery. I was now earning on an average \$2.00 a day from private work alone and at the same time filling in my spare moments by doing Standard Socks for the company.

Seeing the possibilities of my wife could work in her spare time, I decided to invest in another Auto Knitter. She could work in her spare time, and I safely say that our machines have paid for themselves over and over again. As the winter went on, my work got better known and my orders kept on increasing. I had now worked up a fairly good business.

\$500 Earned in Winter Months

When the winter came to end and the demand for Woolen Hosiery slackened off, I had to look about for an opening for my work during the summer months. Looking back on

my winter's work, I am able to reckon my earnings from two machines for five months at \$500.00.

As the summer was now here, I decided to go in for the making of Golf Socks, but I had to find a market for my work. This I found by calling on the department stores in town and was fortunate enough to interest two of them in my work. From them I received a sample order for a few pairs. They were highly delighted with my work and very soon they were ordering more, which kept me going during the summer months.

When this winter came on, I interviewed the managers of the wool departments and suggested that I make up some socks and stockings from their yarn, which they could keep on their counters so that their patrons could see how the different yarns made up, which would help the sale of their yarns and at the same time might bring them orders for hosiery, to be made up by me. They readily agreed with my idea and they each opened up what we may call a "Made to Order Hosiery Department." The success of it was beyond all expectation and I was soon getting work which in conjunction with orders from private customers kept me going from morning till night.

Makes \$30 a Week at Home

I have now established a very good business at home, where, with the sale of yarn and my knitting, my earnings never show less than Thirty Dollars a week and considerably more at times. Before closing I would like to tell of another little opening for the Auto Knitter which only requires to be brought to the notice of my different customers in order to be profitable. That is what I call my "Repair Department." It is the re-knitting and re-footing of old socks and stockings. Every household has old socks and stockings lying about, which are either too small or have the feet worn out.

If people know that it is possible to have them made up again at a very small cost, they are much pleased to have them done. In re-knitting old work, it is only necessary to unravel it and dip it in boiling water, which will restore it to almost its natural state, and after being allowed to dry, it will knit up almost as nice as a new pair of socks or stockings.

I hope the foregoing few remarks of my experience may be a help to any prospective buyers of that wonderful machine—the Auto Knitter.

Mr. George C. Niven.

Why Not Satisfy Your Wants Through Auto Knitting?

If you had an Auto Knitter, you could turn your spare moments into steady earnings that would rapidly grow into really worth-while sums of money—to be used for clothes, home-furnishings, savings, or any of the hundred-and-one needs and wants that keep presenting themselves, often unexpectedly, when your family income is already strained by regular expenses.

When an Auto Knitter owner needs extra money, she simply gets busy making standard socks on her machine, sends a shipment of them to the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company and in a few days she has the money—in the form of a "money order from Toronto."

More Than \$18,000 a Year Paid to Workers

The total number of socks being sent in to us by Auto Knitter workers this year will reach over 150,000 pairs, and the total amount of wages sent them in "money orders from Toronto," will exceed \$18,000. This will give you some idea of the extent of this spare time industry that the remarkable Auto Knitter machine has made possible to Canadian homes everywhere.

This immense number is received at the factory, sorted, shipped to more than 1,000 dealers in all parts of the country, including department stores, men's furnishers and general stores—and sold under the trade name "Olde-Tyme All-Wool Socks."



MR. GEORGE C. NIVEN

Yet out of this large number of pairs, received from novices as well as experts, from new workers as well as old—less than 5% have to be laid aside and returned as being below the standard set for "Olde Tyme All-Wool Socks."

Each Worker Protected by a Contract

You are given a signed Five-year Work Contract, which may be renewed by arrangement, guaranteeing you a market for every pair of standard Olde Tyme Socks you produce, and fixing a definite price which you will be paid for your work, in addition to which you will be furnished with yarn to replace, pound for pound, that which you send us in the form of socks.

You can work as much as you please or as little as you please—and the standard product you complete can be disposed of promptly and profitably to the company. You are not obligated in any way to send any part or all of your work to the company unless you wish. You can make socks and sell them to your friends, neighbors and local trade. But if you prefer not to canvass or do any selling—then it is always your privilege to send your standards socks to us and receive our fixed rate of payment, together with replacement yarn.

Send for Fact-Stories and Full Information

If you want to turn your spare hours into cash, then send the attached coupon today for full details of our offer, with stories of success telling what others have done and how you can get into the work.

Don't delay. Send the coupon today. Get the facts. Then decide for yourself. Resolve now to do as others have done. Make up your mind to let your own spare hours solve your money worries. Get the coupon in the mail this very day.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.
Dept. 291, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ont.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.

Dept. 291, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ont.

Send me full particulars about making money at home with the Auto Knitter. I enclose 3 cents postage to cover the cost of mailing etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name

Address

City..... Province.....